FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1849. [NO. 1661.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now opening our new SPRING GOODS, embracing *the largest and most general assortment* we have ever offered, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Palm-leaf, Panama, Fur and Silk Hats; Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddlery, &c.

As the above Goods were purchased *principally with Cash*, we feel prepared to sell them on *the most favorable terms* to Country Merchants and others, for cash or good paper.

H. & E. J. HILLY.
March 26, 1849. 60-3m

Commission and Auction Business,

AT WILL. PECK & SON'S
COMMISSION AND AUCTION STORE,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
CONTINUED AS USUAL.

ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US, SHALL BE EXECUTED PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY.

WILL. PECK & SON.
Raleigh, March 21, 1849. 60-10w

CIGARS.

7000 PRINCIPE CIGARS. Just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
March 27. 60-3w

FANS.

JUST received, a very pretty assortment, which will be sold at a very low price.
W. PRIOR.
March 27. 60-2w

TO SPORTSMEN.

JUST received a fine assortment of Fish Hooks, Lines, and Bottles covered with Wicker. For sale by
W. PRIOR.
March 27. 60-3w

NEW BOOKS.

DUTIES of Attorneys, by Samuel Warren; Hannah More's complete Works; Roland Cashel, by Lever; Vanity Fair; The Prince, by Cockton; Liddell's & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon; Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge; Manning's Sermons; Mills' System of Logic; Meigs's Treatise on Obstetrics; Mitchell on Fevers; Letter and Note Envelopes, &c., &c., just received.
E. J. HALE.
March 23.

TO LIBRARY COMMITTEES, MERCHANTS, &c.

GEO. S. APPLETON,

Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer,
No. 164 Chesnut Street, corner of 7th, Swaim's Buildings,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment would beg leave to call the attention of the Public to his large stock of BOOKS, in every department of Literature. The most particular attention is paid to the execution of orders from gentlemen desirous of increasing their Libraries, and Committees in every town and village for the founding of Libraries. His motto is "large sales and small profits," which can be proved by referring to his Catalogue, published every quarter, which will be sent gratis to all parts of the Union, on application, *post paid*. His store is so arranged that visiters can find the Books for themselves, they being classified according to Subjects; so that the Lawyer, Clergyman, Physician, Merchant, Farmer, or Mechanic, can find the Books they are in search of, without the aid of a guide. Every attention is shown to visiters, and it is hoped that strangers will make it a convenient Lounge during their stay in the City.

All orders for Books published in any part of Europe or America punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest prices. Information in regard to any matters pertaining to his business cheerfully given, on application to the Proprietor. Booksellers and Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.
March 17, 1849. 60-10w

SODA SAL ÆRATUS.

THE Undersigned, the only manufacturers of *genuine* Soda Sal Æratus, beg leave to caution their customers and the public against an article made in imitation of the genuine, by several manufacturers who have been induced to this course by the great favor our article has met with. To those who are unacquainted with our article, we have only to say, that a single trial according to the directions, (which are placed in each package,) will manifest its superiority over any other kind of Sal Æratus in market, and we warrant it wholesome and perfectly free from impurities.—The genuine article can be obtained of any of the wholesale grocers or druggists in this city, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that our brand is on each package.

JOHN DWIGHT & CO.
New York, March 20, 1849. 60-4w

FOR SALE.

BEING determined on going to the West Indies, I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOT, situated on the corner of Winslow and Franklin streets. Also a Lot suitable for building a Ware House, opposite Mr. Beverly Rose's Ware House, in a business place, measuring 27 by 50. Any further information can be obtained by calling on the Subscriber.

ALSO a likely mule, age 2 years.

THOMAS GRIMES.
March 24. 60-2w

Cook & Powell

HAVE received their SPRING STOCK, amongst which may be found—

100 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and Magnolia Sugars,
20 hhds. bright new crop Molasses,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, 3d. to 40d.,
3000 lbs. pure and No. 1 White Lead in Oil,
10 M Principe Cigars, Steam Boat brand,
20 M good and common American Cigars,

Together with their usual variety of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery,

To which they invite the attention of persons dealing in this market.
March 20, 1849. 59-3w

PLANK ROAD.

THE Subscribers to the Stock in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, are requested to attend in General Meeting, on WEDNESDAY, THE 11th OF APRIL next, in the town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of organizing the Company, by appointing Officers, and taking such other action as they may deem necessary to carry into effect the Charter and build the Road.

The Books for receiving Subscriptions will remain open at the several places appointed until Saturday, 7th of April, when it is requested that they be returned to the Commissioners in this place, that they may be had at the General Meeting. By order of the Commissioners.

GEO. McNEILL, Ch'n.

Subscribers who cannot attend personally, will please appoint proxies to represent their stock.
Fayetteville, March 17, 1849. 59-4m

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

THE subscriber has just received a superior article of Hogskins and Leather, in his line, from New York. Also, all kinds of saddle and harness Mountings, which he would like to dispose of on good terms for cash or to punctual customers, made up into saddles or harness. And would like to wind up his old business with all who are indebted to him of long standing. Likewise all who may have accounts against him will present them.

GEO. W. McDONALD.
March 15, 1849. 59-3w

NEW BOOKS.

MARGARET PERCIVAL; Ianeton Parsonage, 1st, 2d and 3d pts.; Three Sketches; (the above by the author of Hawkstone, Amy Herbert, &c. &c.;) Paget's Village Tales; Steps to the Altar; Taylor's Golden Grove; Thomas A'Kempis's Imitation of Christ; The Early English Church; Questions for Self Examination; The Young Churchman Catechised; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men; Chapman's Sermons upon the Church; Andrews's Cæsar; Webster's Pictorial Elementary Spelling Book; Mason's Sacred Harp; Lovell's School Dialogues; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, &c. &c., just rec'd and for sale.

E. J. HALE.
March 12, 1849.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. E. WALTON,

MANTUA-MAKER AND MILLINER,

HAS received, and will open the 22d instant, next door below that lately occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son, Green street, her

Spring and Summer Millinery,

Including Ribbons and Flowers of a superior quality, Gossamer Bonnets, Black and Drab Straws, and other fashionable Bonnets of various kinds.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.
March 19, 1849. 43-4m

FOR RENT,

THE Barn Hill premises of Mrs. O'Hanlon, consisting of the Kitchen, which can be made into a comfortable Dwelling, as there is a good Frame house in the rear for a kitchen. The Smoke house, Stables, and Cow house, are large and in good order. The Garden is well manured, and there are Grape Vines and many Fruit Trees on the Lot. Apply to

M. M. O'HANLON.
March 20, 1849 59-3w

Brilliant Lotteries

FOR APRIL, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

35,000 Dollars!
$13,000! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 51, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 14, 1849.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 13,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,089, 1 of 2,000, 20 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 32 50

CAPITAL $72,500!
$35,000! $25,000!
$15,000! $10,000!

Lowest 3 No. Prizes $1,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class D, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 21, 1849.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Capital of $72,500, 1 Splendid Prize of 35,000, 1 of 25,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,345, 214 Prizes (lowest 3 No. prizes) of 1,000, 63 (1st and 2d Nos.) of 500, 63 (2d and 3d Nos.) of 250, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $20.—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $280 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 140 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 70 00
Ditto ditto 25 Eighths, 35 00

$30,000!

$30,000!! $20,000!! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 56, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 28, 1849.

MOST SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,200, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 40 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $140 00
Do. do. 26 Halves, 70 00
Do. do. 26 Quarters, 35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.
59 2d pd]

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

I HAVE removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Messrs. W. C. James & Co., and am now receiving and opening my Spring and Summer Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery; Fur, Wool, Panama, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats; Satin, Legborn and Straw Bonnets; Boots and Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper; Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c. &c.,

Which will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.
March 12, 1849. 58tf

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Rasan Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

BOSTON LINE of PACKETS.

THE following Vessels will sail regularly between Boston and Wilmington, N. C., viz:

Brig WM. NICKELS, Capt. Jas. Leighton.
Schr. MINNESOTA, Capt. Gilbert Leighton.

The above vessels are of the first class, and are commanded by experienced navigators.

HUNTING & TUFTS,
Boston.
HARRISS & DRAKE,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 11, 1849. 50-3m

RICHMOND ACADEMY.

THIS Institution is now opened for the reception of Scholars, under the care and management of John W. McRae, whose qualifications and experience as a teacher will warrant satisfaction to all persons who may commit their children to his charge for instruction. The locality of this Institution justly merits it, to a large share of public patronage, both from the healthiness of its situation and its inexposure to corrupting influences. The building is large and elegantly arranged, and every accommodation requisite for Students from abroad can be procured comparatively low. Charges shall be made from admittance to the end of the Session, with no deduction for absence, unless in case of protracted illness. Per Session of five months, the rates of tuition are as follows, viz:

Spelling, Reading and Writing,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	8 00
Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Logic,	12 00
Languages and Mathematics,	15 00

Rockingham, March 5, 1849. 58-4w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Great Hoggarty Diamond, by Thackeray, 25; The Haunted Man, by Dickens; Vanity Fair; The Count of Monte Cristo, 2 vols., 81; Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book; Irving's Works, new and handsome edition; Topper's Proverbial Philosophy; The Church in Earnest, by James; Earnest Ministry, by ditto; Meigs' on Females; Vanderhoff's Elocution; Colloti's Dramatic French Reader; with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.
Feb. 3.

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale the following Property on Lower Little River in this county:—

One Saw in the Monroe Mills, 12 miles from town and 1½ from Murchison's Factory. The mill has been recently rebuilt, and is now in complete repair. The stream affords a plentiful supply of water and easy navigation to Wilmington, and offers advantages for buying timber and sawing on shares, unequalled by any in this part of the country.

A small Farm adjoining the Mill, most of which is rich swamp land just cleared and ready for cultivation, and on which are a comfortable Dwelling house and improvements.

I have also an abundance of fine Timber on the stream, above the Mill, which I am willing to sell.

J. C. HOOPER.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849. 49tf

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN. Apply to
C. B. MALLETT.
March 12, 1849. 58tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.
March 10, 1849. 58-4m

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.

BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

H. LEETE.
Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.
October 24, 1848. 38tf

CHEESE.

ENGLISH Dairy Cheese, and a few ½ boxes Raisins, just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 20, 1849. 59-tf

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard. Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Dunglisson's Human Physiology.
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
" Medical Dictionary.
" Practice of Medicine.
" New Remedies.
Magendie's Physiology.
Guy's Forensic Medicine.
Wood's Practice of Medicine.
Meig's on Females and their Diseases.
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy.
Dickson's Practice.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Watson's Practice of Physic.
Eberle's Practice.
" Therapeutics.
" On Children.
Hooper's Dictionary.
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory.
Druitt's Modern Surgery.
Sargent's Minor ditto.
Mayne's Dispensatory and Formulary.
Ellis's Medical Formulary.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Ewell's Medical Companion.
McLellan's Surgery;
Budd on the Diseases of the Liver.
Condie " " of Children.
Lawrence on the Eye.
Dewee's System of Midwifery.
" On Children.
" On Females.
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin.
Churchill's Midwifery.
Bartlett's Treatise on Fevers.
Barrow's on Cerebral Circulation.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, &c.
Horner's Anatomy and Histology.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Griffith's Medical Botany.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia, *with plates.*
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

E. J. HALE.

DR. MARTIN'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Earickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent. Yours,

SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shane & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, }
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846. }

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,

[Signed] JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.
October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

POETRY.

THE BLIND BOY.

BY THE REV. DR. HAWKS.

It was a blessed summer day,
The flowret bloomed, the air was mild,
The little birds poured forth their lay,
And every thing in nature smiled.

In pleasant thought I wandered on
Beneath the deep wood's ample shade,
Till suddenly I came upon
Two children that had hither stray'd.

Just at an aged birch-tree's foot
A little girl and boy reclined,
His hand in hers she kindly put,
And then I saw the boy was blind!

"Dear Mary," said the poor blind boy,
"That little bird sings very long,
Say, do you see him in his joy?
And is he pretty as his song?"

"Yes, Edward, yes," replied the maid,
"I see the bird on yonder tree;"
The poor boy sighed and gently said—
"Sister, I wish that I could see."

"The flowers, you say, are very fair,
And bright green leaves are on the trees,
And pretty birds are singing there,—
How beautiful for one who sees!

"Yet I the fragrant flower can smell,
And I can feel the green leaf's shade,
And I can hear the notes that swell
From these dear birds that God has made.

"So, sister, God is kind to me,
Though sight, alas! he has not given;
But tell me, are there any blind
Among the children up in heaven?"

"No, dearest Edward, there all see!
But wherefore ask a thing so odd?"
"Oh! Mary, he's so good to me,
I thought I'd like to look at God."

Ere long disease his hand had laid
On that dear boy so meek and mild;
His widowed mother wept, and prayed
That God would spare her sightless child.

He felt the warm tears on his face,
And said, "Oh, never weep for me,
I'm going to a bright, bright place,
Where, Mary says, I God shall see.

"And you'll come there, dear Mary, too;
And mother, when you get up there,
Tell Edward, mother, that 'tis you—
You know I never saw you here."

He spoke no more, but sweetly smiled,
Until the final blow was given,
When God took up that poor blind child,
And opened first his eyes in Heaven.

Pirated Poems.—A considerable trade is carried on, in England, at present, with the sale of American poems, to periodicals, *as new and original contributions!* The imperfect acquaintance with our literature which English editors have, has probably suggested to one or two ingenious literary swindlers to pick at large from our poetry and sell the specimens as their own.—One would think that Bryant's "*Waterfowl*" could scarce be unfamiliar to any literary Englishman, and yet this truly divine poem was published, not long since, in a London journal as original. A person who signs himself "Zeta" has contributed to the London "Chat," the following well known songs by Geo. P. Morris:—"*We were boys together,*" and "*I'm with you once again, my friends.*" Various sacred poems, by the other Editor of this paper, have been published in Scotch papers, signed with the name of a *Rev.* gentleman. Halleck's poems and many others, have had a similar re-ticketing. The immediate robbery of credit is small, in such cases, it is true, but there is danger that, some day, the authenticity of these poems might be plausibly denied to the rightful authors, upon the testimony of the other names inscribed upon them, and it is worth while that they should therefore be formally reclaimed.—*Home Journal.*

A Female General.—The five family of the Emperor Nicholas was brought up from the cradle by English nurses and governesses, under the superintendence of an old Scotch woman, who was under-nurse to the present Emperor in his infancy. This individual holds the rank of general-officer (for everything in Russia is measured by a military scale,) and has been decorated with the order of St. Andrew, ennobled and enriched. Some five and twenty years ago she came a servant girl to Russia in a Scotch trader's family, who turned her adrift in St. Petersburg. A lucky chance procured her the situation of under-nursery-maid in the Emperor Paul's family, where she was placed about the person of the present emperor, to teach him to speak English. His attachment to her was so great, that when he married he raised her to the head of his nursery establishment, where she has honorably gone through all the military gradations of rank to her present one of general. Her next step will be field-marshal, and thus an old Scotch nurse will take equal military rank in Europe with Prince Albert.

Newspaper "Patronage."—Newspaper "patronage" is a curious thing in the estimation of some people. The following, which hits in every community where newspapers are published, is as good as it is true.—*Philad. Ledger.*

A man lives near you—never took your paper—it is too small—don't like the editor—don't like the politics—too whiggish, too locofocoish, or too something else—yet goes regularly to his neighbor, and reads his by a good fire—finds fault with its contents, disputes its positions, and quarrels with its type. Occasionally sees an article he likes—saves half a dime, and begs a number. This is newspaper patronage.

SCENES IN CONGRESS.

Editorial Correspondence of the Jonesborough Whig.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1849.

I have been present during the discussion of the Territorial question, or the proposition to admit California and New Mexico into the Union, as a State, or as States, in both the House and Senate. I witnessed discussions in these Houses in 1832, and again in 1844, and I am sorry to say that the tendency of men and manners, is downward! Especially is this the case in the Senate, more so in the Senate than in the House. Great confusion prevails in both, while that order and dignified deportment which characterized these bodies in the better days of the Republic, are numbered with the years beyond the flood. The Senate is the most contemptible looking body of the two. There are but few fine and imposing looking men in the Senate. Benton, Badger, Bell, Mangum, Underwood, Webster, Calhoun, Phelps, Upham, Metcalf, Johnson and a few others look like Senators, and will command respect. Most of the remaining Senators are young looking men, in a great degree inexperienced, and of disgusting mein and little carriage. Many of them are under size, and in their manners foolish. Douglass of Illinois weighs 100 pounds, and wears DIRTY clothes.

The members of the House are a more imposing body in their appearance. Take them upon an average, and they are in person, as they are in mind, a degree or so above the Senate—leaving out, always such exceptions as I have made.

A member who addresses either House of Congress, may be heard through the medium of his printed speech, but he is not heard by the members and spectators present. Writing letters, reading newspapers, and smoking cigars, behind the bar, is the order of the day. But this habit of paying no attention to a member, while speaking, has been contracted, in a good degree, from the fact of its being impossible to hear a man distinctly, owing to the peculiar construction of the Hall.

President Polk is 20 years older in appearance than when he last canvassed for the office of Governor of Tennessee. He leaves on the 6th inst. for home, via Charleston and New Orleans, accompanied by his man Robert J. Walker. Peace to the ashes of them all! Cave Johnson looks grey, old, dry and feeble, and a stranger would suppose he had seen better days. Amos Kendall looks lean and lank, stoop shouldered, and like the latter end of an ill spent life! Old Marcy looms up as usual, and whether drunk or sober, may fitly be denominated the upper crust of all political nastiness! George M. Dallas is the finest looking man in the Locofoco ranks, and is the best specimen of an English Nobleman to be seen in Washington. Millard Fillmore is the finest looking man in the Whig ranks, and Speaker Winthrop is next best in appearance. Mr. Calhoun is sinking fast, under the weight of years, and of mental labor. Any man who ever saw Gen. Jackson in his last years, would be struck with their similarity of appearance. Mr. Webster is rapidly declining, and never will be the physical or mental man he has been. So we go, both great and small.

A very large party of gentlemen and ladies dined with Mr. Polk on yesterday, upon a special invitation—among whom were old Zack, Gen. Cass, Col. Bell and Mr. Marcy, Fillmore and others. A very liberal spirit presided over the entertainment, and the whole amounted to a real jollification. Gen. Taylor was as familiar and playful with Marcy, as if he had never given him jessy in the Gaines letter, and as polite to Cass, as if neither of them had ever created any "noise and confusion" in the country!

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1849.

During all the last night of the session, the greatest confusion prevailed, and some of the most disgraceful scenes occurred, ever witnessed in an American Congress. Those infamous factionists opposed the passage of the bills until midnight, and then took the ground that the Thirtieth Congress had expired by limitation, and that they had no right to legislate. By the bye, this desecration of the Sabbath was wrong, but the acts passed are in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution. A new Administration comes into power at 12 o'clock on the 4th of March, and an old one goes out at the same hour. Jefferson, Madison, and other framers of the Constitution, decided this point while living. But Locofoco Free Soilers and Whig Abolitionists care very little for the framers of the Constitution, or for that sacred instrument itself.

After a majority of the House became intoxicated, and many of them even beastly drunk, Mr. Meade, of Virginia, Loco, advanced upon old Giddings of Ohio—took him by the throat, and rubbed his fist under his nose, denouncing with oaths and bitterness suited to the occasion—causing great excitement, and a row generally on that side of the House! During the whole night, Long John Wentworth, of Illinois, a Locofoco Abolitionist, endeavored to attach the Wilmot proviso to every bill and resolution which came up. The members hate him, and have no patience with him whatever. Mr. Clarke, of Kentucky, a Loco, advanced upon Wentworth, and cursed him for a d—d thief, and scoundrel, and every thing else he could think of, all of which he bore like a christian, but from a principle of cowardice. This, Clarke could charge with impunity, because Wentworth is known to be *a common thief and public robber!* The House last session had to pass a law to prevent him from stealing and franking home all the stationary. And the members throw up to him, his stealing enough wrapping paper, one year, with which to print a paper of which he is the ostensible editor!

The next scene of interest, and surpassing in grandeur, any thing yet named, was an attack upon Ficklin, of Illinois, a Loco, by two other Locos, Johnson, of Arkansas, and Inge, of Ala. The former struck Ficklin with his fist, and the latter knocked him down with a cane. After removing Ficklin beyond the Bar, and washing the blood off of him, the parties all returned and proceeded to business! One moved an adjournment, as the session had expired by limitation. Old Pettit, of Indiana, a Locofoco infidel, who was educated for the ministry, moved "an adjournment of this TOWN MEETING," declaring the Session to be nothing more! A third moved "for the dispersion of this mob!"—while another called out from his seat for "more Whiskey!" To this, another fellow replied, that it was contrary to rule to bring the article within the Bar, but just outside, in an adjoining room, there was lots! Well, all in all, I never witnessed such a scene. Hearing that the other end of the Capitol promised a similar rich treat, to the eye of the spectator, I repaired to the gallery of the Senate, and there was another fight going on between Cameron, of Penn., and Foote, of Miss., both Locofocos, and both drunk. "Old Bullion," of Missouri, had retired behind the Bar, and refused to vote after midnight, believing that he had no right to do so. Foote took the same ground, but remained on the floor, speaking against every measure that came up. Cameron acted with the majority, and consequently drew down upon him the vengeance of Foote, who walked across the chamber to him, shaking his fist in his face, and slapping his jaw, cursing him in an undertone, and telling him he was a d—d rascal, that he had no right to speak or vote on that floor after midnight—that his term of service had expired, and his successor was here to take his seat! Cameron faced up to him, and struck at him with an open hand, whereupon Foote retired to his seat; but soon after that, he again took the floor, and pretty clearly intimated that Senators voting after midnight, were guilty of perjury. For this assertion, Senator Berrien called on him to explain, when he remarked that it was perjury in his estimation, but he did not think it applied to honorable Senators who differ with him touching the constitutional question, because Gen. Jackson had said, that every man had a right to interpret the Constitution as he understood it!

While I regret, as an American citizen, that the floor of Congress has been desecrated by these mortifying scenes of violence, it is some relief to know that the miserable demagogues concerned, are not of the party with which I act, though many of them, even in Congress, are essentially corrupt.

Just in advance of this conduct, Gen. Shields, the new Senator from Indiana, an Irish up-start, and a vain man, without sense, who fought in Mexico, and was enabled thereby to beat Mr. Breese, for the office of Senator, addressed a letter to Senator Breese, informing him in substance, that if he had been chosen Senator in preference to him, it was his intention to have assassinated him. Breese published this letter, and commenced upon it with courage and ability, so as to force Shields to retract, which he did. Whatever may be the abstract merits of the controversy, it is admitted on all hands that Shields is disgraced.—They are both Locofocos.

While these disgraceful scenes were taking place in Congress, a fight, generally, and particularly, took place on the Cars coming from Baltimore, which resulted in breaking out many of the windows, and bruising several noses. They put out the lights, and went at it with energy, and the train had even to be stopped before peace could be restored. This is an age of progress!—And this fighting spirit is attributable, in a good degree, to this Mexican war spirit, encouraged by the party so recently in power.

But to go on with my report. Passing from the Senate into the Rotunda, just before day, I heard Col. Gentry, at the top of his musical voice, literally taking the hide off of some man. I hurried into the Hall, and Gentry was speaking against Wentworth, and the infamous factionist associated with him, who had tried to defeat the appropriation bill, and thereby stop the wheels of Government. Such eloquent denunciations I never listened to, and judging from the death-like silence which reigned in the House, I take it that the members never heard the like before. Gentry, in speaking of the infamy, degradation, dishonesty, and want of patriotism, on the part of Wentworth and his associates, was very properly but modestly called to order, by the Speaker. This call, Hendly, of Indiana, insisted, implied that Gentry should take his seat. The Speaker determined not—Hendly appealed *from his decision*—the Chair was sustained—and Gentry proceeded.—Turner, of Illinois, Hendley, and others, continued to cry "order," but Gentry proceeded, pouring torrents of just and well timed abuse upon these factions, corrupt, and denying demagogues. Seeing the signs were rather ominous, and seeing a Whig member from East Tennessee, at Gentry's back with a large walking cane in his hand, I thought something might follow, and before I was aware of it, I was in the Hall near Gentry, crying out "Go on Gentry!" For this I was called to order by an up-start Reporter, for a newspaper. I told him that I did not recognize in him any authority to call me to order, and requested him to attend his own business. So it was, the whole matter went off quietly, and Gentry concluded a speech which I should like very much to see in print, though it was not reported.

Preserve your Fruit from Frost.—We had a conversation a few years ago, with a gentleman then living in the upper part of this District, on this subject, who informed us, as we had

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

SUBSTANCE OF THE REMARKS OF MAJOR CHAS. L. HINTON,

At the Internal Improvement Meeting held in this City, on the 3d instant.

Maj. Hinton said, it was known to most of those present, that he was not in the habit of public speaking. He very rarely ventured an address in public except when the kindness and partiality of his friends, required of him to contribute his humble aid towards the promotion of any great cause which was calculated to advance the public good. And in yielding to the wishes of his friends on the present occasion, he could assure them that nothing but his strong conviction of the importance of the great improvement, to further which they had met together, could have induced him to respond to the call of the meeting.

As I have no pretensions to the character of an orator (said Major Hinton.) I shall proceed to present to the consideration of the meeting a few plain statistical facts, easily to be comprehended by the humblest capacity, in order to show the great advantages of rail roads in general and the peculiar benefits of the contemplated central road to those contiguous to it. My purpose will be to show that not only will the construction of this road tend to elevate the character, develope the resources, and increase the wealth of the State, but that it will confer direct personal benefit upon individuals. It will be readily admitted that "money saved is money made;" every farmer who can curtail the expenses of his farm, to that extent enhances his nett profits. It is usual to estimate the utility of rail roads only by their cost, and the expense of running them, compared with the profits to the stockholders. The Raleigh and Gaston Road has become somewhat odious in the public mind merely because it has cost the State a few hundred thousand dollars, and now barely yields enough profit to keep it in operation. Very few stop to consider what are the advantages it affords to individuals, and that will perhaps never be realized, till the operations on the road are suspended, which I fear must be the case, it the road is not continued Westward. Unfortunate as has been the Raleigh and Gaston Road, yet it can be shown that its benefits have been and are now immense to every one who owns property, or lives by his labor, within reasonable distance of the road.

As this is a meeting of the citizens of Wake County, met together for the purpose of consulting upon what they should do with reference to the advancement of their own interest—let us see how this County has been benefitted by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and how deep an interest its citizens have in the continuation. For I think it must be apparent to every one, that the continuation of the road farther West is absolutely essential to its existence.

WAKE COUNTY.

COTTON.

From the compendium of the enumeration of the inhabitants and Statistics of the United States, as obtained from the returns of the Sixth Census, it appears there was raised in Wake County in 1840, 2,391,996 pounds of cotton, which when ginned would make 1879 bales of 350 pounds each—this, I must believe, is considerably below the product at this time; for in 1847, as appears from the report of the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, submitted to the last Legislature, there was sent to Petersburg from the Raleigh and Wake Forest Depots, 1264 bales. It is known that a considerable portion of our crop is carried to Fayetteville, a large portion, if not the larger portion of it, is sold to the Cane Creek, Orange, Rockingham, and Milton Factories. I then take the 1879 bales, the crop of 1840, as the basis of my calculation,—leaving the surplus, if any there be, for home consumption. It may be proper for me to observe, that previous to the construction of the rail road to this place, our cotton was all sent to Fayetteville and Petersburg—the prices at Petersburg ranging higher than at Fayetteville; and it is a fact known to our farmers, that the cotton raised North of Raleigh was carried to the former, while that raised South, was carried to the latter market. Wagoning to Petersburg was $1 25 per hundred, or $4 37½ per bale.

1879 bales, at $4 37½ per bale, cost	$8,220 52
Do. do. $2 10, or 60 cents per hundred, at present rail road rates,	3,925 90
Gain to the producer of Cotton,	$4,294 62

SALT.

Before we had the advantage of rail road transportation, the books of our Merchants will show that the price of Salt ranged from $4 50 to $5 00 per sack. For years past it has averaged $2 75.

There is received at Raleigh and Wake Forest Depots, 3,462 sacks, which, at $4 75, makes	$16,444 50
Same at $2 75, present price,	9,520 50
Gain to the present purchasers of Salt,	$6,924 00

LIME.

820 casks of Lime were brought to this County by the rail road last year. When wagoned, it cost from $4 50 to $5 00 per cask. Present price $2 75. Saving of $2 per cask, equal to $1,600 40.

The Reports referred to, make no mention of the quantity of Iron, Sugar, Coffee and Molasses brought on the road. They form a very considerable item in the expense of every farmer. My own impression is, that the cost of Iron upon a plantation does not vary very much from that of Salt. If so, we place the saving at the same—$6,924. We are equally at a loss to know the amount saved on Sugar, Coffee and Molasses. It is all conjecture. We are certainly below the standard, when we say $5,600.

The account then stands thus:

Saving on transportation of Cotton,	$4,294 62
" " Salt,	6,924 00
" " Lime,	1,640 00
" " Iron,	6,924 00
" Sugar, Coffee and Molasses,	5,000 00
Gain to the people of Wake, in the sale of their Cotton, and in the purchase of Salt, Lime, Iron, Sugar, Coffee and Molasses,	$24,782 62

But this exhibit falls far short of showing all the benefits the farmers of Wake and Citizens of Raleigh derive from the rail road. I have enumerated above the savings on the sale of Cotton, and the purchase of the absolute necessaries of life. Few if any of our Farmers make an entire crop of any one agricultural article for sale. Their crop is divided. The rail road builds up your town; our aim is to feed you. More than one half of the surplus of Wake is consumed in Raleigh, and makes no show on the list of exports.

I have collected some statistical information relative to the county of Granville, which presents the savings by rail road in a much stronger point of view than those I have exhibited for Wake.—I have selected Granville, because it is an adjoining county; about the same size, and containing about the same amount of population as Wake.

In 1840 there was raised in Granville 3,988,822 pounds of Tobacco, which reduced to Hogsheads of 1500 each, makes 2,658 Hogsheads.

Before the establishment of the Gaston road $1 25 per hundred, or $18 75 per hogshead, was the usual price paid for carrying it to Petersburg, the main Tobacco market for North Carolina.

2,658 hogsheads, at $18 75 for transportation,	$49,837
Same at 60 cents, or $7 50, present cost	17,265
Rail Road rates	
Nett saving to the planter,	$32,572

In 1847, there was carried from Henderson, the principal Depot in Granville, 1802 hogsheads of Tobacco; the balance was deposited at other places on the road or carried down the Roanoke, upon which Granville county borders.

WHEAT.

The same year, Granville county raised 53,958 bushels of Wheat. What quantity it requires for home consumption we are unable to determine, but we may safely say, that the farmer who reaps one thousand bushels, can spare 750; thus reserving 250 or one fourth for seed, and family purposes. Three-fourths of 51,938 is 38,953, which we suppose was sent to Petersburg, a part in flour, but the greater portion in the grain. 40 cents per bushel was the usual price given when sent by wagons, the only means of transportation before the railroad was constructed. It is now carried from Henderson Depot at 15 cts. per bushel. Let us see the difference.

38,953 at 40 cents cost	15,581 20
Do 15 present rates	5,842 95
Gain to the Wheat grower	$9,738 25

I am informed by the practical intelligent farmers of that county, that owing to the difference in the price of transportation, the wheat crop has been increasing for years; and at this time, there is more wheat seeded than was saved in 1840.

SALT.

2,335 Sacks of Salt were delivered at Henderson the last year; a considerable portion of this, no doubt, was carried to Orange and Person; but not more than was delivered at the other Depots in the county and landings on the river; say the saving is $1 35 per sack; the difference between the former and present prices—equal to 3,502 50

LIME.

350 casks of lime at same rate	525

Then, Sir, not taking into the estimate the saving on Dry Goods, Hardware, and other articles of Merchandise which are daily arriving at the different Depots, and the variety of the smaller products of the farm that in like manner are exported, the account in the county of Granville for her savings by the rail road stands thus:

Tobacco,	32,572 00
Wheat,	9,738 25
Salt,	3,502 50
Lime,	525 00
Iron,	3,502 50
Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, same	3,502 50
Nett gain to the people of Granville alone of	$53,342 75

So, in proportion, are Franklin, Warren and other counties benefitted; and if the estimate be extended West, as you go up the country, so the profit increases.

I have said thus much to show the advantage of the Gaston Road to Wake County—advantages we are now enjoying.

I propose now to ask your attention to the grand scheme of the great Central Road now in contemplation; and if we were to derive no further advantages from extending it West, we are remunerated already more than eight times the proportion of the tax we would have to pay on $2,000,000 the State proposes to borrow for that road. The annual interest on that sum would be $120,000. The population of North Carolina in 1840, was 753,000—of Wake County 21,118.

As 753,000 is to $120,000 so is 21,118 to $3,368, the proportion Wake County would have to pay.

Her saving I have shown to be	$24,782 62
Deduct her proportion of tax	3,368
Saving from the present road, even after paying our proportion of the interest of the loan	$21,414 62

Suppose that Wake and Granville were governed as a Bank, Rail Road, or any other corporation, and at the end of twelve months, the stock holders were to meet, a committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the institution, and it was shown as plainly as I think I have shown by the above calculation, that they had lost for the concern $24,782, or $21,414 62, because they would not expend $3,368, does any one doubt for a moment, but the general indignation would be so great as to demand a change of rulers? We cannot doubt it. Then, acting in our separate and individual capacity, why not avail ourselves of advantages offered?

I have said that $3,368, is the proportion of the tax for Wake County, and that she has a population of 21,118. Multiply that number by 16, and you have more than the amount required. So 16 cents for each member of the family, more than pays the tax.

But it would not be as bad as that even. We have $2,030,255 worth of real estate in Wake. Tax this 8 cents on every hundred dollars worth,

and you have	$1,624
We have 5750 polls that are taxed, say 20 cts. on each	$1,159
Merchandise and other things taxed	585
and you have	$3,368

But I don't know that there is a necessity for taxing land and poll so high. It was the pleasure of your last Legislature to tax money at interest, pleasure carriages, gold and silver plate, gold and silver watches, and many other articles used by those in more affluent circumstances; and there are still other objects of taxation that may be brought to bear their proportionate part, and thus diminish the tax on land and poll.

I had neglected to mention the increased activity and value this rail road improvement would give to your business and property. In 1836, under the former assessment, the real estate of Raleigh was valued at $338,358; in 1847, at $416,455—25 per ct. to its value being thus added, owing to the Raleigh and Gaston Road. The town of Wilmington offers a still more striking illustration of the benefit of rail roads. In 1846, under the former assessment, her real estate was valued at $650,369. In 1847 it was valued at $1,275,300, nearly doubled.

She has a public spirited, enterprising population, that deserves the aid so generously afforded her by the last Legislature. She is united in her public works, and by the force of union she will surmount every obstacle, and not only repair the Wilmington road, but connect it with the South Carolina road at Manchester. For she has already seventy-four miles of that road under contract, and every cent to be taken in the stock of the Company.

But, sir, I propose to show some of the advantages of the proposed road to our Western friends; and without making any appeals to State pride or patriotism, prove that on the score of dollars and cents, it is vastly to their interest, and our interest, to unite in accomplishing this work of the Central Road. Within 25 miles of a direct line from this to Charlotte, there are 16 counties, containing a population of 246,000, and real estate to the value of $220,000,000. The wheat and cotton raised in 1840 was as follows:

	Wheat.	Cotton.
Cabarrus	86,300	4,568,720
Chatham,	94,342	399,728
Davidson,	114,357	1,368,100
Davie,	44,481	307,040
Guilford,	57,728	136,989
Iredell,	109,444	1,511,749
Lincoln,	185,375	1,479,396
Mecklenburg,	78,353	1,595,327
Moore,	15,643	750,640
Orange,	87,579	253,437
*Rowan, say	75,000	500,000
Randolph,	76,663	81,533
Stokes	74,987	56,481
Surry,	48,804	67,228
Montgomery,	48,879	2,332,222
Wake,	38,379	2,391,996
	1,231,918	17,790,556

*NOTE—The product of Rowan is not put in statistics.

Suppose three-fourths of the Wheat, as in Granville, is for market; one-fourth for seed and home consumption. Though a number of the above counties are more than double the distance of Granville from market, we put the saving to the farmer at the same, viz: 25 cts. per bushel. They raised in 1840, 1,231,918 bushels; three-fourths of raised in 1840, 1,231,918 bushels; three-fourths of raised in 1840, 1,231,918 bushels; three-fourths of that is 923,931, at 25 cents amounting to $230,982 75; the saving to the farmers of sixteen counties in the transportation of wheat alone.

And, sir, does any one doubt, but that after rail road facilities for carrying to market are afforded, the crop will continue to increase in those counties, until it amounts to four or five times the quantity now raised—of course the amount of gain realised will increase in the same ratio.

But those same counties raise 17,790,556 lbs. of cotton; reduced to bales of 350 pounds each, makes 13,976. If the difference in transportation should be only $2 50 per bale, then multiply the 13,976 by $2 50, and you have $34,940 saved to the farmers.

It may be said that our factories consume all the cotton made in the middle and western portions of the State. Very true. But they will be compelled to give the Charleston, Petersburg, or Wilmington prices, the rate of transportation being deducted—and in like proportion will our factories be benefited, when the supply in this State is not equal to the demand (which frequently is the case,) and they have to depend on distant markets.

The climate and soil of our Western counties is as well adapted to the cultivation of Tobacco as any portion of the United States. Want of market has prevented them from turning their attention to its growth, to that extent they otherwise would; give them the means of reaching a market, and they will raise the produce.

But, sir, I said nothing about the savings to those counties on the articles of salt, iron, sugar, coffee, and molasses. Every one will admit that the estimate I have made for the county of Wake is low. I have said the annual saving upon those items for this county is $29,188. Wake contains little more than the eleventh part of the population of the 16 counties; multiply them $29,488 by 11—it gives $225,368, saved to the counties named, on salt, iron, sugar, coffee and molasses. This amount appears large, but I give the data; let every man make his own calculations. The advantages to them and to us do not stop here. No settled part of the United States affords better grazing for stock than some of our Western counties. They could, and would supply, not only our market, but every market town from the mountains to Wilmington, with choice beef of a superior quality. Instead of laying in your winter supply of butter from New York, as many of our citizens have done for years, and still do at 25 cents per pound, you would get your supply from our Western brethren of a better quality and at reduced rates.

Look at the simple article of Irish Potatoes.—We are bringing them from the Northern cities, and giving at this time two dollars per bushel—they most usually sell at this season from 1 50 to $2. In the Western counties, where the soil and climate are so peculiarly adapted to their cultivation that they can raise 500 bushels to the acre, they can be purchased in any quantity at ten cts. a bushel. What an immense profit it would be to them, and what a great saving to us and our eastern friends, if we only had the means of cheap and speedy transportation.

In Wilmington alone, it is supposed that not less than $800,000 is annually expended at the North in the purchase of the products of the soil, similar to those raised in the Western parts of this State in the greatest abundance, and rendered profitless for the want of a market.

Let us sum up these savings in the counties before named, and present them at one view:

Wheat,	$230,982
Cotton,	34,940
Salt, iron, sugar, coffee, and molasses,	225,368
Annual saving of	$491,290 to 16 counties.

This is nearly one-fourth of the entire sum you propose to be borrowed to construct the road.

I leave others to make their calculations on the gains on Merchandize, the articles brought back in return for the exports, the increased quantity that would be raised in each county, from the fact that they could be easily carried to market, the increased value the proposed improvement would give to lands, and the stimulus to industry of every kind.

It may be said, that the heavier articles will not bear rail road transportation. It is a mistake. Our rail road rates are all too high. The information I have collected on the subject of rail roads, since I have been connected with the Gaston Road, satisfies me that if this Road belonged to a Company, and was put in thorough repair, they would find it vastly to their interest to reduce the rates of charges, both upon freight and passengers, at least one third if not more. The increased patronage it would bring to the Road would more than make up the difference. Freight from this to Petersburg, one hundred and fifty miles, is sixty cents per hundred. I should say that eighty cents the hundred should carry produce from Salisbury to Petersburg, Wilmington or Norfolk. A citizen of Orange County, within a few months past, purchased a drove of hogs in Ohio, drove them to Cumberland, the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, had them put on the Cars, carried them to Baltimore, a distance of 180 miles, at 25 cents a head, the trip performed in 24 hours. Thus the expense of carrying them 180 miles is actually less than it would take to feed them in driving the same distance, making no allowance for the loss in weight, and the eight days saved in distance, to the drovers.

I might go on to show, at much greater length, the great benefits that would result to every branch of industry by the construction of this Central Road. As the agricultural interest flourishes, all kinds of labor and enterprise are promoted. The day laborer, the Mechanic, the Merchant, and the professional man, all would receive encouragement, and increased employment, by thus developing the resources, and increasing the wealth of the country.

Want of time, however, admonishes me to curtail my remarks. I have only glanced at a few stubborn and incontrovertible facts, showing the advantages already accruing from our present imperfect rail road improvements, and that these benefits must be greatly enhanced by the continuation of the road. There are, however, a few considerations of a general nature affecting the interest of the State, as a community, to which I will briefly allude. If this Central Road is not now constructed under the liberal charter lately granted by the Legislature, I fear the only chance of building it will have forever passed beyond our reach. Nothing but the great anxiety felt for the construction of this road, and the feeling of the state pride enlisted in its favor, prevented the granting of the charter of the Charlotte and Danville Road. If this Central Road is not now built under the favorable auspices in which it is presented to us, it is not reasonable to suppose that the next Legislature will refuse a charter for the Charlotte and Danville Road. If individual enterprise will not contribute one-third towards this great measure, how can the Legislature consistently persist in refusing to allow individuals to build the Danville Road entire with their own means. The reasons for withholding the charter, viz: its conflicting with a contemplated State work, will have ceased to exist, when after trial, it is shown that after the State has agreed to contribute two-thirds, individuals felt not enough interest in it, to contribute the other third. And when the Charlotte and Danville Road shall have been built across the entire State, cutting it in two, and severing, as it were, the East and West, we may bid farewell to the idea of ever building up a market within our borders. The rich products of our Western counties will go to Virginia on the one hand and South Carolina on the other. We shall be drained of our trade, and our commerce, to build up two States that are always deriding us. The tendency of this will be that the feelings and affections of our people will be alienated from the State and from each other. They will look to other states and other communities, as the sources of wealth, comfort and prosperity; and what little State pride we have now left—and we have very little, unfortunately—will be frittered away.

This is not all; with Virginia and South Carolina markets we shall have Virginia and South Carolina currency; this is unavoidable—no sort of Legislation can cure the evil. The effects of this are already felt to a very considerable extent.

Where the trade and produce of a community go, not only will thence come the circulating medium, but there will also go the local currency in the way of purchase, and in the natural interchange of trade. Our own Banks must and will feel the effects of this. Their discounts must be limited, their issues will go from us, and their place be supplied by a foreign currency. I need not stop to prove the injurious consequences of such a state of things as this.

I know the fear of taxation is a peculiar characteristic of our people. Much will be said about the interest on the two million we propose to subscribe by the State and the increased taxation necessary to meet it. But suppose as I have already attempted to show, the benefits of the road enable the people to save or gain seven or eight times as much as they have to contribute. Will they not make a most excellent bargain, from increased value of real estate on the line of the rail road improvements, as I have already proven? There can hardly be a doubt, but in a few years the increased revenue from this source alone will nearly pay the annual interest on the debt to be contracted.

But then how greatly enhanced will be the means of the people to pay the tax. Where there is wealth, and comfort and prosperity, a heavy tax is less burdensome, than a light tax with poverty, want, and idleness. Who is most comfortable, the laborer, who gets fifty cents a day with an annual tax of two dollars, or he who gets 25 cents a day with an annual tax of one dollar or fifty cents. The former surely. And although the construction of this road may increase our taxes, yet it will enhance our means to pay ten fold.

I will detain the meeting no longer, but conclude by saying, that whether we consider this measure in reference to its bearing on the interest, the industry and the enterprise of every citizen, farmer, mechanic, day laborer, merchant, or professional man; or whether we view it as a measure identified with the character, honor, and respectability of the State, it appeals to us, by all the feelings of patriotism, of State pride, and of interest, to come up to the mark like men.

ON PLANK ROADS.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

HOUSE OF REPRESSENTATIVES, March 1849.

GENTLEMEN: Several Southern gentlemen have asked information of me on the subject of *Plank Roads*. It has seemed to me that roads of that description were admirably adapted to large portions of the Southern States, where the country is level and the material for construction cheap. With the view of meeting inquiries which I did not possess the practical knowledge to answer, I have procured the publication of the enclosed article, which I send to you with a view to its insertion in the National Intelligencer, if you shall think the subject to possess sufficient interest for your readers.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
WILLIAM DUER.

From the Oswego Commercial Times.

As this is the season for forming companies to build plank roads, make contracts, procure lumber, &c., we reproduce in our paper to-day, for the information of all concerned, the letter of Senator Geddes, which appeared in the Western State Journal in August last. Mr. Geddes is known as the Father of Plank Roads in this State, and there is probably no man in the State who understands the subject better. Oswego begins to experience the benefits of plank roads, and to appreciate their importance to all classes and branches of business. A number of roads have been completed in this county, all of which are paying handsome dividends and contributing largely to the general business of the city and country. The Oswego and Rome plank road, sixty miles long, is now intersected by various branches; by two from the village of Pulaski, and the third, in that direction, is now building from Port Ontario, to connect with the Rome road at New Haven. The road, running south from Pulaski to Union Square, connects with the Central Square road, and makes a continuous plank road through to the city of Syracuse. Another road has been built from the village of Fulton to Hannibal. A road was commenced last season to run from Oswego to Hannibal and Sterling, of which five miles from this city was completed, and a tollgate put up, which is doing a good business. The residue of the road is under contract, and the lumber coming on to the ground, to be completed in the ensuing season. A company has been formed to build a road from Oswego to Syracuse, and the stock is nearly or quite all taken, and the lumber is being procured. Another company has just formed, to construct a road from this city to the town of Hastings.

Plank roads are no longer an experiment here. The certainty of ample returns to the investment of capital, and the great advantages secured to the trading and agricultural interests, have been demonstrated and established.

PLANK ROADS.

Plank Roads are becoming very common in those parts of the country where lumber is cheap, and where the soil is unsuited to the construction of good roads. The first plank road made in the United States was the one running from the city of Syracuse to Central Square, upon which the company commenced taking tolls on the 18th day of July 1846, so that the road has now been in use two years. This road was constructed under very favorable circumstances. The right of way cost the company nothing, and, the bed of an old and much travelled road being used, there was very little grubbing or grading required. The soil was a mixture of clay and sand, and was very easily worked. Lumber, delivered on the line, and distributed so as to be convenient to place in the track, cost only about $5 20 a thousand feet board measure. The first cost of the road was but little, and the immense amount of travel over it made the receipts into the treasury very large. So favorable were all these circumstances that the company have never exacted more than about three-quarters of the amount of tolls they were entitled to by law. The success of this road had the effect to produce a fever, and plank roads have become the order of the day. Onondaga, Oneida, and Oswego counties are being covered with a net work of plank roads. From Oswego to Utica by way of Rome, and from Oswego to Syracuse by way of Central Square, are the longest lines. From Utica three or four roads radiate. From Syracuse, two are to go north, one south, and one east. There may now be one hundred in the course of construction in the State. Some of these roads may prove losing concerns to the stockholders; and the "hot haste" with which people have embarked in this new thing may, in many cases, lead to a reaction in which the pendulum will swing as much too far the other way.

Plank roads are much superior for the traveller to any other road ever constructed in this country; and where lumber is to be had at low prices, and there is a great amount of travel, it is certain that handsome dividends will be made by the company; but there must be these two favoring circumstances to justify their construction; for, if the lumber costs too much, then it will wear out or rot out before it is paid for; if the lumber costs but little, and there is but little travel, it will rot out before that little travel pays for it. Where the lumber costs but little, then the sooner it is worn out the sooner the money is paid by the travel into the treasury, with which to rebuild and pay interest.

The question of how much money can be earned by a road of hemlock plank (which is the kind of timber thus far used in this State) before it will wear out, under the rates of tolls established by the general plank road law, is the first one to answer, in order to determine how much may be paid for plank, in those cases where the company are sure of sufficient travel to wear out the road. Inquiries have been made in Canada to determine how much pine, which is the lumber there used, will earn in a plank road; but the plan of renting their gates to the highest bidder, by the year, makes it impossible to determine what amount of money is paid for tolls. Upon the Syracuse and Central Square road, great care has been taken to keep account of the receipts of every day at each of the gates, and as there is no commuting of tolls, and no persons excepting the directors are allowed to pass the gates free, and as very few persons are exempted by the law from the payment of tolls, the actual travel can be very nearly determined from the receipts. The rates of tolls that are taken do not vary much from those established in the general law; and by taking the receipts of the first two gates, which take the tolls for eight miles, and determining the amount that the plank are worn, we arrive at a fact that is important:

The tolls taken during two years at gate No. 1 amounted to	$7,957 14
The tolls taken at gate No. 2, during the same time, amounted to	4,930 01
Total	12,887 15
The salaries of gatekeepers and repairs during the two years amounted to	$1,530 00
Leaving to go to rebuilding and dividends	11,357 15

From a very careful examination recently made of the part of the road upon which these gates take tolls, it appears that the plank where there is but a single track are worn about one inch. Some parts of the road are worn more, owing to the planks having been floated by water under them; but where the road was properly constructed, so that the planks have not moved, the wear is just about an inch.

By the time there is another inch worn it will be necessary to relay the road, as the knots will then so project above the surface as to make the road too rough for comfort; so that $22,714 30 may be expected as the nett proceeds of eight miles of plank from tolls.

From our present knowledge of the subject we should say that before a hemlock plank is worn out it will earn from $2,500 to $3,000 a mile, over and above repairs and costs of collecting tolls. Experience in many different roads will only determine the precise amount.

Sand or saw dust, or tan bark, put upon the plank, would do much to prevent wear, and where such substance can be had at a reasonable cost they should be used. Where the road is to run over a sandy country the facilities for using sand for a covering will form an important fact in determining the durability of the road.

No plank road made of hemlock has yet been in use long enough to decide how long the plank can be preserved from rot. Seven years is perhaps as long as it would be prudent to calculate on their lasting. Some varieties of hemlock are much superior in all respects to other varieties, but it is not likely that the average duration of the plank will exceed seven years. Pine in Canada has lasted about eight years.

In determining upon the probabilities of any proposed road paying well, it will be best to count the teams for a short period of time, during such part of the year as gives about an average of the travel, and then, by calculating the tolls that these teams will pay, and such increase of travel as may reasonably be expected to grow out of the construction of the road, it will be easy to determine, with sufficient accuracy, whether there will be travel enough to wear out the road within the time that it may be supposed it can be preserved from rot.

Thus far, hemlock only has been used for planking roads in this country. Some locations furnish other kinds of timber that probably might be used with great advantage. Hemlock is very knotty, and the knots are very hard; thus soon making a rough road. Oak, maple, or beach would any of them be better. In some of the Western States white oak is so common that in many cases it would be the cheapest timber that could be used, and its lasting qualities are such that a road made of it would be profitable where the reverse would be the case with hemlock.

The Syracuse and Central Square plank road was the experimental road, and was constructed without any previous experience or practical knowledge of the subject, and, as might have been expected, some mistakes were made, and much has been learned during the two years it has been in use, as its defects have become apparent.

It has been before said that two inches is as much as hemlock plank can be worn before the knots will make the road too rough to travel on. One inch is sufficient to hold the knots from splitting out, so that three inches is thick enough for hemlock plank; and if they are any thicker, it is at a useless expense. Stringers four inches square were used on the Syracuse road. Experience has shown that more strength should be given to the stringers, and that they should be laid five feet apart from outside to outside, so that the wheels may pass as near as may be directly over them. If the plank are but three inches thick the stringers should be a foot wide and three inches thick, to give strength to the road in the direction of its length. The stringers being twelve inches wide, there will be but three feet of space between them, and the weight of the horses as well as the wagon will pass over them. If the stringers are laid near the ends of the plank the plank will spring in the middle, and by the ends being held up they will become bent down, thus making a depression in the middle of the track. If the stringers meet at the ends without any lap or any thing to splice the joint, they settle, and gradually become bent down at the places of their meeting. To avoid this, the stringers should be made of two pieces, each piece six inches wide and three inches thick, and laid side by side, so that where the ends of one set of sticks meet each other they will be in the middle of the stick by the side of them, thus breaking joints. This could not be done without having the stringers sawed in two pieces.

In Canada it has been found that the stringers, being excluded from the air, do not decay as fast as the plank, and that two coverings of plank can be used upon one set of stringers. Thus it is economy to strengthen the road by strong stringers rather than by thick plank.

The great difficulty with plank roads is to keep the water from floating the plank. The rain falling upon the top of the road, unless the water is allowed to run off freely, will pass through the cracks between the plank; and then, as the earth is banked up to the top of the plank at both ends, the water cannot escape, unless the soil is so loose as to allow it to settle down through it. The effect of the passing of the loads over the road is to press the timber upon the earth, and very soon it becomes packed very hard; and, if any water is allowed to get under the plank, great injury arises from it, for it is but rare that it will drain away before the teams that pass over the road will cause it to fly up between them, and bring with it fine particles of earth, and deposite them on the top of the road, and thus excavate a cavity under the plank; then the loads will spring the plank down, unless the stringers are strong enough and near enough together to hold every thing up. Whenever the planks are allowed to become loose and move under the loads, they go to pieces with great rapidity. This is shown most fully upon the Syracuse plank road. In such places as the water has settled under the plank and floated them, they are nearly destroyed, while in those parts of the road that the water has been kept from under the plank, they are comparatively but little worn.

In a single track road the plank should be eight feet long, and should be laid on one side of the road, and they should be on that side of the road that is used most by the loaded teams. The ends of the plank that are in the centre of the road should be three inches higher than the ends of the plank next the ditch, so that the water may run freely off from the centre of the road towards the ditch. The earth should come up to the top of the plank at the ends, so that teams may pass on and off freely, and the ends of the plank should be allowed to project, once in two or three feet by the general line, two or three inches, that the wheels may the more easily rise on the top of the plank in case a rut should be made at the ends. The earth should fall off at the rate of three inches to the foot from the ends of the plank towards the ditch, which should be at least one foot lower than the top of the plank. On the other side of the centre of the road there must be a good earth track, ten or twelve feet in width, for turning out upon. This track should descend from the ends of the plank in the centre of the road at the rate of nine inches in twelve feet, so that the water that falls upon the earth road shall not run over the plank.

Plank roads are more easily drained when they run over an undulating country than when they run over a level, and hills are less objectionable on plank roads than they are on any other road. The plank make a better surface than any other thing that has been tried, and the power required to draw a load up a hill is less on plank than it is on gravel or broken stone.

A single track will generally be sufficient for the business. The Syracuse road has but a single track, except where the soil is so sandy that the wheels would sink deep into it, and for a short distance in the town. It is computed that over 161,000 teams have passed over the eight miles next to the city within two years. For three days in succession the passages of teams at the first gate have equalled one in two minutes for the whole twenty-four hours, and this was done upon a single track. The cases are few where one plank track will not be sufficient to accommodate the travel, if the earth road along the side is carefully kept in order. The first roads that were constructed in Canada were made wide, but latterly no plank more than eight feet long are laid there, except in villages and cities.

The quantity of lumber required for a single track of three-inch plank, eight feet long, and stringers three inches by twelve, will be for one mile 126,720 feet of plank, board measure, and 31,680 feet of stringers—in all 158,400 feet.

The cost of laying a single track will vary from fifty cents to one dollar a rod, as the soil is easy or hard to work. This will cover the necessary cost of grading up to the ends of the plank, and making the track to turn out upon, and the necessary ditches where an old roadway is used. When the bed is to be formed, the cost of its formation must be added. If hills are to be cut down and valleys filled up, and forests to be cut and grubbed out of the way, the cost of doing so must be calculated upon as additional to the sum named for laying the road.

GEORGE GEDDES.

FAIRMOUNT, August, 1848.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

THE WESTERN TURNPIKE ROAD.

This is a subject which is now attracting considerable attention of the public in this and all the counties West of us. The route which the road shall take between the towns of Statesville and Morganton is the point on which greatest interest is felt: The people of much the larger section of the country to be benefitted by the road, desire that it shall pass as near the town of Lenoir as practicable; not only for the reason that it will thereby accommodate the largest number, but will secure a connection with the Caldwell and Watauga Turnpike, which is now nearly completed, and which we believe, is designed to penetrate the valley beyond the Mountains in the State of Tennessee, in the direction of Jonesboro'. This route will secure a large amount of trade from Tennessee, and give the same a direction towards Salisbury and Fayetteville; which, taken in connection with the Central Rail Road and Plank Road schemes, becomes a subject of much importance not only to the Western counties, but to the State at large, especially when it is certain that a very slight deviation from the route by Lenoir may lose to the State all the advantages of the Watauga road and of the Western Turnpike itself. If the latter should, for instance, run from Statesville, *via Newton*, to Morganton, it is certainly calculated by those well acquainted with the present course of the trade, that that trade will never change its direction from the South, but taking the road to Charlotte via Lincolnton, will diffuse itself into South Carolina, leaving North Carolina the disagreeable reflection of having built another monument of folly. Nearly all the trade of the counties North of Newton already takes that direction, and if the Turnpike is not laid out with a view of inviting a change of its present course, it will only flow on, just as it has always done, cutting the Turnpike at right angles.

The steam-propelled Balloon, which has recently excited so much talk in New York and elsewhere, was tried in the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange of that city on Tuesday, and proved quite successful, although the quietness of the confined atmosphere would not permit of a conclusive experiment. The model was about ten feet long, and attached to it was a small steam-engine, weighing some three or four pounds, by which it was propelled. The rudder being so set as to propel the balloon in a circle, it ascended spirally to the roof, where, a weight being attached, it descended in the same way.

Advantages and Expenses of Rail roads.—It is supposed that the wealth created by the rise of property through which rail-roads are made, is more than equal to the actual cost of the road, that is, the cost of the railroad, as to the whole community, will be less than nothing.

The Effect of Railroads. (says the Philadelphia Ledger,) in enhancing the value of real estate in the sections through which they pass, is a subject which is attracting more attention than it formerly received. A writer in the Baltimore American, in speaking of the subject, presents the following statement of the increase of population in some of the towns of Massachusetts, since railroads were extended to them—during the five years between 1839 and 1845:—Roxbury, 67 per cent., Brookline 50, Cambridge 33, Chelsea 128, Lowell 38 Worchester 56, Springfield 33, Fall River 59. A writer in the Nashville Union estimates the increased value of the lands on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, at $9,728,000, on the whole one hundred and fifty miles, equal to over three times the cost of the road, which will not be as much as $3,000,000, fully equipped and under way. The rise in town property has been in as great a proportion, at least $1,300,000, which, added to the $9,728,000, would make $11,028,000. The mountain land, the least valuable in the State, lying within ten or fifteen miles of the railroad line, that would not, two years ago, command one cent per acre, is now ready sale at a dollar and upwards. Lots near Nashville have risen $300 per acre. Lands out from three to ninety miles from Nashville have generally risen, and actual sales made at advances varying from five to fifteen dollars an acre. And the valley lands beyond this point in the mountains have risen $3 to $10 per acre near the road line.

Newspaper Case.—In the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, in the case of Jesper Harding *vs.* Henry D'Wolf, for nine years' subscription to the Pennsylvania Inquirer, from 1835 to 1844, it was ruled that the regular mailing of a newspaper for a length of time was at least *prima facie* evidence of its reception, and that receiving a paper for a certain time and not ordering the same discontinued, was sufficient to hold the person liable for the subscription price, notwithstanding he may never have ordered that paper sent. A verdict was accordingly given for the plaintiff.

The Legislature of New York has determined to exterminate all "law latin" from legal proceedings. The effect of this movement was seen in the Court of Common Pleas, in New York city, by the recital of a recent act of the Assembly, which says: "Where a defendant is about to leave the State, whereby the rights of the plaintiff may be impaired, an order of "No Go" may be granted, and this shall be a substitute for the writ heretofore known as the writ of ne exeat." This new legal expression "No Go" called up such a ludicrous association of ideas from the vulgar signification hitherto attached to it, that the whole Bar burst into laughter.

COL. FREMONT—A DISTRESSING REPORT.

The Philadelphia papers received last night contain the subjoined painful intelligence relating to Col. Fremont and his party. The latter part of the story is evidently mere rumor:

ST. LOUIS, March 26, 1849.

Intelligence from Santa Fe to February 2 has been received at Independence, Missouri. The Republican contains letters from Taos, which represent the winter as having been so very severe that Colonel Fremont, while passing through one of the mountain gorges, lost 130 mules in one night.

Being then left on foot, he came to the conclusion that it was impossible to proceed further, and finally he dispatched three men to seek the nearest settlement and procure succor. This party not returning in twenty days, Col. Fremont started himself for Taos, distant 350 miles, where he arrived in nine days.

Major Beale immediately dispatched a party of dragoons, with mules and provisions, to relieve Col. Fremont's men. Col. Fremont, though much emaciated and worn out by anxiety and the privations to which he had been subjected, accompanied the dragoons.

The sufferings of the party are represented to have been so very great that they were even reduced to the necessity of feeding upon the bodies of their comrades.

Mr. Greene, who brought this news to Independence, left Santa Fe several days after its publication.

From later accounts it is ascertained that Col. Fremont lost 11 men and all his mules, in a snow storm which covered the earth to the depth of *forty* feet!

COUNTERFEITER CONVICTED.

Paschal Mann, one of the jail birds arrested in Richmond county in December, and committ

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1849.

THE PLANK ROAD.—We have the pleasure of learning from Major McRae, one of the Delegates from this place to a meeting at Ashborough, that the sum of $15,000 is subscribed in that county, and $5,400 at Watson's Bridge, in Moore county. These, added to the sum taken in this place, and about $1500 in Salisbury, and $750 in Wilmington, make nearly $75,000 subscribed. The remainder to secure the State's subscription, is only about $5,000, which amount, we learn, will be taken at Murchison's Factory, in this county. So that this important work is now placed beyond contingency, provided the Northern Route be adopted, as the subscriptions in Randolph and Moore are, very properly, conditioned that the road take that direction.

We learn also from Major McRae, that the warmest interest in the Road is felt in Lexington, Greensborough, and Salem, and that handsome subscriptions will be made in each towards branch Roads.

To-morrow week is the day fixed on for the meeting of the subscribers, for the purpose of organizing the Company.

We hear that a misapprehension exists along the line of what is called the Southern Route, as to the location. We learn that it is understood by citizens in that part of the State, who are deeply interested in the subject, that the Northern Route is already determined on. This is a great mistake. We have heretofore stated that no authority exists any where, until after the organization of the company, to locate the road. At the same time we said, that the weight of opinion here among subscribers appeared to incline to the Northern route. This was not because the trade of the counties of Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarrus, &c. is undervalued here. Far from it. Nothing would give the people of this town greater pleasure than to welcome all of that trade, which is believed to be more *in amount* than will be afforded by the Northern route. But the trade of the latter region is believed to be in articles of *more bulk*, and therefore requiring more wagons to bring it to market. Of course the more wagons the more toll, and the greater probability of the success of the road as an investment. It is true that the mere profit of the work to the subscribers is not the only consideration; but, remembering the failure of so many schemes of improvement, it is deemed of high importance that this should be made every way productive, if possible.

An interesting article on Plank Roads at the North, will be found in another column. And it is followed by another from the Salisbury Watchman, on the Turnpikes West of that town, which will have a most important effect on our Plank Road.

The Charleston Mercury has an article on the recent legislation of our State, which manifests a strong desire to retain and to add to the trade which has gone from our State to that city. It seems that on the 20th inst. the last section of the Columbia and Charlotte Rail Road will be put under contract; and that the work on the sections previously let out is vigorously progressing. The importance of this road to Charleston is considered as greatly increased by the charters granted to the Central Rail Road, and the Plank and Turnpike Roads, and the appropriation for opening the Catawba river, "from where the Charleston Rail Road crosses it up into the mountains, making (says the Mercury,) a noble feeder for this Road from its valleys of remarkable fertility to Pleasant Gardens, one hundred and twenty miles above; an example well worthy the imitation of South Carolina."

"It is evident, (continues the Mercury,) from the whole scheme of her internal improvement, that it is designed to build up the cities of her own State, which is a commendable act of patriotism on the part of her legislators. But it is equally evident, that a very large portion of the trade of Western North Carolina will concentrate at Charlotte and Salisbury, and will necessarily pass down to our city over the Charlotte Road, which is the natural channel for that trade. By a reference to a Railroad map accompanying the survey of the Manchester and Wilmington Road, it would appear that the town of Salisbury would be distant by Railroad from Wilmington about 240 miles, and distant from Charleston about 280 miles.—Whether this difference in distance is not more than compensated by our greater facilities of shipping, and abundance of capital, will depend upon the enterprise and skill of our merchants; and a most earnest appeal is made to our public spirit, to carry out immediately the enterprise of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, and to give a direction to that trade, which, when once established, it will be difficult to change."

"It is the part of prudence to hasten, by timely aid, the finishing of those channels, the Railroads to Charlotte and Greenville, which will anticipate, and perhaps prevent, the loss of a vast trade and travel which the rich regions of the West offer to the first who complete their Roads."

There is no doubt of the truth of this last observation of the Mercury. It is not easy to divert trade from its accustomed channels, especially in this State. And this is a strong motive for instant operations upon our Plank Road, which can be first completed of all the schemes either in progress or in contemplation.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—We learn that about $90,000 have been subscribed to this Institution, of which about $75,000 are taken in this place, and most of the remainder in Washington, N. C. We also learn that a few gentlemen here will take the balance necessary to put the Bank in operation, viz: $10,000.

THE EFFECTS OF RAIL ROADS.—There is a mass of information, and of practical common sense, in the speech of Major Hinton, our State Treasurer, recently delivered at Raleigh, (which we copy into this paper,) rendering it most worthy of the attention of every North Carolinian. It is applicable, not to Rail Roads only, but also to every species of work which can aid in bringing the interior of our State more easily to a market.

ROBESON SUPERIOR COURT.—At this Court last week—Judge Caldwell presiding—a negro man named Henry, belonging to Mr. Shaw of that county, was tried for Burglary in robbing the dwelling of Mr. McNab, a few months ago. The Jury found him guilty, and an application was made for a new trial, which was refused, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

For the State, Mr. Solicitor Ashe and Hon. J. C. Dobbin; for the Prisoner, Hon. Robt. Strange, Jas. Banks and T. J. Morisey, Esqrs.

A man named Jacobs was tried for aiding and abetting a homicide, and acquitted. For the State, Solicitor Ashe and Robt. E. Troy, Esq; for the prisoner, Wm. H. Haigh, T. J. Morisey, and Robt. Strange, Jr., Esqrs.

FROST.—Severe white frosts, yesterday and to-day, have, we fear, injured the early fruit in this vicinity.

"THE WHOLE OF NONE."—At a public Dinner given to Ex-President Polk at New Orleans, the following toast, offered by Mr. B. J. Dunlap, was drunk:—

"The continent of America, to which the title of the United States is clear and indisputable."—[Extract from message on Oregon question.]

COTTON BURNT.—1200 bales of Cotton were destroyed by fire in two boats on the Savannah river on 28th, ult. Loss $25,000, insured.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

In the 5th District, (Chatham, Orange, &c.) John Kerr, Esq. is a candidate, in opposition to the late incumbent, Hon. Abram W. Venable.—This was a closely contested District two years ago, between the same gentlemen, Mr. Venable's majority having been only 153 votes out of 9,023. In the Presidential Election in November last, the vote was, for Taylor 4,298, for Cass 4,540. The whole vote 185 less, and the Locofoco majority 89 more. Strong hopes are entertained of Mr. Kerr's election.

The Highland Messenger announces the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman as a candidate for re-election.

The Hon. Richard S. Donnell declines being a candidate for re-election in the Newbern District.

And we have heard, though we do not see it announced at Salisbury, that Mr. Boyden declines a re-election in the 2d District.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—The following are the Districts, with the names and majorities of the late Members, and the vote at the late Presidential Election:—

First. Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Burke, Yancy, McDowell, Cleaveland and Caldwell.—Thos. L. Clingman, Whig, late member; majority 1124 over Gen. Bynum, Whig. In Nov. Taylor 5947, Cass 2071.

Second. Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Davie, Rowan, Iredell and Catawba.—N. Boyden, Whig, by 231 majority over both Bogle, Whig, and Vogler, Loco. Taylor 5295, Cass 2353.

Third. Lincoln, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Union, Stanly, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Richmond and Moore.—D. M. Barringer, Whig, by 2620 over Leak. Taylor 5984, Cass 3847.

Fourth. Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, and Davidson.—A. H. Shepherd, Whig, by 1388 over Clemmons, Loco. Taylor 5391, Cass 2796.

Fifth. Granville, Caswell, Person, Orange and Chatham.—A. W. Venable, Loco, by 153 over John Kerr, Whig. Taylor 4298, Cass 4540.

Sixth. Wake, Franklin, Warren, Edgecombe, Halifax, Nash and Johnston.—J. R. J. Daniel, Loco, by 263 over Arrington and Toole, both Locos. Taylor 3069, Cass 5897.

Seventh. Cumberland, Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow.—J. J. McKay, Loco, by 1878 over Hall, Whig, and Bryan, Loco. Taylor 3818, Cass 6209.

Eighth. Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, Carteret, Beaufort, Pitt, Hyde, Washington and Tyrrell.—R. S. Donnell, Whig, by 369 over Lane, Loco. Taylor 4997, Cass 3966.

Ninth. Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Northampton, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck.—David Outlaw, Whig, by 724 over Biggs, Loco. Taylor 4058, Cass 2972.

ROWDYISM IN CONGRESS.—It is from a sense of duty alone that we are induced to publish the accounts of such scenes as disgraced the last hours of the late Congress—the most graphic, and truthful, and interesting, of all the pictures of which, so far as we have seen, will be found copied on our first page.

The national character is immeasurably lowered, both at home and abroad, by such conduct. And not only do the offenders disgrace themselves, and their exalted station, and their country, but they equally disgrace the people who sent them there. It is for the purpose of impressing this fact upon the public mind, that we are willing to expose to the gaze of the whole world such scenes as those referred to. It is in the hope that the evil will be cured by the sense of shame among the people, if not among their representatives.—Honest and decent people should not send rowdies to represent them, any where, least of all in a high station such as our Congress should be. No extent of information, no reach of intellect, no party services, should be allowed to atone for the want of personal integrity, dignity, sobriety, and the manners of a gentleman. Until these principles govern the people in their selections, the Congress of the United States never again will be what it once was, the most exalted body in the world.

OHIO LEGISLATIVE BLACKGUARDISM.—The Ohio Legislature are as bad as the Congressmen, except that they don't fight, we believe. The whole of the present session has been a continued scene of blackguardism; and like the fighting in Congress, it is almost confined to the Locofocos.

In the proceedings of the 12th ult., as reported in the Ohio State Journal, is the following:—

"The resolution relative to paying the expenses of the Legislative Committee to invite Gen. Taylor to visit Columbus, being under consideration, Mr. Edson, of Van Wert county, opposed the adoption of the resolution, and imputed unworthy motives to those sustaining it—whereupon Mr. Lester, of Stark county, said:

"I wish to take no further notice of a miserable puppy than to declare him to be, as he is, a poor miserable devil!"

On the authority of a correspondent, Mr. Molt held the following Legislative language to another member. "Shut your mouth and stop a log hole.

The following account of a most amusing scene in the same body, in which Locofocoism suffered at the hands of one of that party, is given in the papers:—

"During a political discussion, Mr. Morton, a Locofoco, moved for the reading of the Whig platform, with which request Mr. Coe immediately complied, by commencing the recitation of the Constitution of the United States. Indignant astonishment immediately pervaded the Locofoco side of the House, and a motion to stop the unwelcome information was immediately thundered out by several, and it would have been enforced at once had not a Locofoco member suddenly arose and insisted that Mr. Coe should go on. He said the document appeared to him to be of interest, and he had never before heard it read. In his opinion it would be new to most of them. It is propable he would have uttered many more unpalatable truths, but that party discipline was invoked to silence him, which was done quickly and most effectually.

"Some philanthropic society in Ohio should furnish the Democratic members of the Legislature with the information they appear, by the testimony of one of their own class, so much to need."

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.—The Wilmington Journal says,—

"Some three months since, we saw *four* pieces of native Carolina Gold, weighing, together, over *four* pounds. The largest piece was fully 24 ounces averdupoise, and the smallest 12 ounces. These pieces were found on the surface, in Richmond County, in this State, all within less than half a mile of each other, and within a mile of the Pee Dee River. They were deposited in the Branch Mint at Charlotte, precisely as found by Hon. Edmund Deberry, of Richmond county."

[Mr. Deberry resides in Montgomery county, where this gold was probably found.—OBSERVER.]

More Gold.—Messrs. Cansler & Shuford are doing a great California business, and no humbug about it. A letter to Mr. Cansler, from his son, states that the Mountain Creek mine, in Catawba county, three hands made in two days and a half, with hand rocker and pan, 2,208 dwts. of gold out of the vein, and 159 dwts. by the mill, out of the sands below the rocker. The week's work, besides the rockers, was 2,367 dwts.! Mr. Shuford himself panned 215 dwts. of gold in one pan, the largest particle weighing 37 dwts. These are facts—no two ways about it.—*Lincolnton Courier.*

More Gold Dust.—The ship Crusader arrived at Boston on Tuesday, from Valparaiso, which port she left Dec. 30. She has as part of her freight, two consignments of gold dust—of $22,080, and another of $32,920.

Capt. Miller reports that the gold excitement was subsiding in some degree when he left. Immense numbers had gone from Valparaiso, and all along the coast. Almost a dozen of Capt. Miller's crew took French leave and made tracks for the gold diggins.

A little more than one hundred thousand dollars worth of gold dust has been entered at the Custom House brought by the Tsar and Crusader. There is also a large quantity, some $50,000, not yet entered.—*Boston Journal.*

TRICKS OF THE ENEMY.—The Locofocos are spreading reports of dissentions in Gen. Taylor's Cabinet. All humbug.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The N. O. Picayune of the 24th ult. has California papers to the 25th January, received by way of Mexico. *They scarcely allude to gold!* The winter had been severe, and much rain and snow had fallen, interrupting the diggings somewhat; but nothing is said of suffering among the miners.

The Convention to form a Provisional Government was postponed to the 1st of May next.

Mr. Benton's fatherly letter to the Californians was not well received.

The California paper advises the poor seamstresses of New York to come over, and earn from $5 to $35 a day in making clothes, or, if they prefer it, "they will find hundreds of young, good looking, and enterprising men ready to embrace an opportunity which promises a good wife."

Mr. Polk is said to have saved between $60,000 and $75,000, out of the $100,000 salary for his four years' service as President. The correspondent of the North American says, "The stories of his niggardly dealings are as numerous in all the circles of the metropolis as they are discreditable to the Chief Magistracy, which he lowered by chaffering with provision-dealers." The same writer says that all his Cabinet except Messrs. Buchanan and Mason, lived in a similar parsimonious style.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—Mr. Atkin has retired from the Highland Messenger, and is succeeded by Marcus Erwin, Esq. as Editor. And Quentin Busbee, Esq. has become the Editor of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

Messrs. Jas. Fulton (brother of the late Editor) and A. L. Price, have purchased the Wilmington Journal, and the paper will be edited by the former.

MAGAZINES.—We have received from Leonard Scott & Co., New York, The North British Review, for January, and Blackwood for March.—See their advertisement of these works.

Blackwood opens with a long Review of a new and valuable Agricultural work, "Stephens's Book of the Farm," (which is about to be republished in this country, price $4.) Then comes an article on "a Year's Republicanism in France," which is not very flattering to the prospect of peace and perpetuity of liberal principles among that fickle people. It is asserted that the people are not only prepared and anxious for a restoration of a monarchy, but have actually made up their minds to have Henry V as the monarch.

There are five other subjects treated, with the usual ability of that Magazine.

MORE DOCTORS.—At the Commencement of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 188 gentlemen received the Degree of M. D., of whom the following were from North Carolina:—J. T. Bellamy, H. W. Graham, N. Graham, D. B. Gunn, B. F. Hackett, W. B. Meares, Q. A. Shuford, R. H. Tate, W. Webb, A. Wilson.

TERRIBLE STORMS.—The equinoctial storms this year have been sadly destructive of property and life. At Shelbyville, Bardstown, &c. in Kentucky, many houses were blown down, and several lives lost. In Abbeville District, S. C., a most destructive tornado and hail storm, blew down houses, &c. One gentleman lost his dwelling, mill, and all his out houses, and his miller was so severely bruised that his recovery was doubtful.

GOLD.—The amount of gold obtained from the Ural mountains, by Russia, from 1815 to 1841, was $100,000,000 worth. The amount of gold left by King David to Solomon, towards the building of the Temple, has been estimated at $26,400,000,000. The prophet Daniel gives an account of a golden image which Nebuchadnezzar caused to be made, 100 feet high and 10½ feet in breadth. Cœsus, (540 years B. C.) is supposed to have contributed to the Temple at Delphi $100,000,000 in gold.

It may be well asked, what has become of all these immense amounts of gold, and of the millions annually found in various parts of the world?

Gold.—A work has recently been printed on the gold regions of the world, from which we gather the following figures respecting the present supply of gold and its sources, *excluding California:*

Europe (excluding Russia) yields about	£200,000
Siberia,	4,000,000
Asia (excluding Siberia)	500,000
Africa,	400,000
North America,	200,000
South America,	1,200,000
Total,	£6,500,000

Or about thirty millions of dollars.—*Nat. Intell.*

Letter to the Editor, dated

WILMINGTON, March 29.

"The present freshet has been a disastrous one to Raft hands. A very valuable boy, the property of Nath'l G. Jones, of Cumberland, was knocked off a Raft on which he was employed and was drowned. It is said some six others from different Rafts were drowned on their passage down between Fayetteville and this place."

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered by the Judges, since our last. We learn that the Court was expected to adjourn to day, (Friday.) We shall therefore conclude the list of Decisions in our next.

By RUFFIN, C. J. In Graham v. Little, in Equity from Wake. Also, in Holdfast v. Shepard, from Pasquotank, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Bedsole v. Monroe, in Equity from Bladen, declaring that there is no error in the interlocutory order. Also, in J. C. Rankin v. T. Rankin, from Guilford, affirming the sentence of the Superior Court. Also, in State v. Williams, from Sampson, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings of the Court below. Also, in Davis v. Gilliam, in Equity from Martin, affirming the decree. Also, in Yarborough v. Arrington, in Equity from Nash, dismissing the bill with costs.

By NASH, J. In Barnes v Farmer, from Edgecombe, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Sutton v. Edwards, in Equity from Greene, declaring plaintiffs entitled to have the former partition established. &c. Also, in Doggett v. Hogan, in Equity from Halifax, declaring the plaintiff entitled to a decree, and directing a reference, &c.

By PEARSON, J. In Simmons v. Gooding & Ward, in Equity from Jones. Also, in Cully v. Jones, from Craven, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Devereux v. Burgwin, in Equity from Northampton, directing a re-valuation, &c. Also, in Nicholson v. Yellowly, in Equity from Halifax. Also, in Hendricks v. Moye, in Equity from Pitt, dismissing the bill with costs.

Raleigh Times.

The College of Princeton, N. J., has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. James Phillips, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of North Carolina.

Longevity.—An esteemed correspondent, writing from Spring Vale Post-office, Sampson county, gives us an account of a remarkable instance of longevity which he lately saw, in the person of a negro man named *Delph*, belonging to the estate of the late William Williams, of Sampson county. He was aged 107 years, yet retained all the powers of his mind unimpaired, and stood and walked very erect. He spoke of lord Cornwallis and the Ivey family with great force of memory, and related circumstances of the revolutionary war that spoke volumes of truth. He was one of the cooks at the battle at Guilford Court-house.—*Wilmington Journal.*

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Thomas Ewing, Jr., to be Secretary to the President to sign land patents.

Andrew M. Tutt, of Missouri, to be Register of the land office at Clinton, Missouri, in the place of Wilkins Watson, resigned.

Richard B. Dallam, of St. Louis, Missouri, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Louis, in the place of Edward Dobyns, whose term of office has expired.

Septimus Caldwell, of Grenada, Mississippi, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Grenada, Mississippi, in the place of George S. Goilady, whose term of office has expired.

John T. Brooks, of Chickasaw county, Mississippi, to be Register of the land office at Pontotoc, Mississippi, in the place of Andrew J. Edmondson, whose term of office has expired.

William Lyon, of Demopolis, Alabama, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Demopolis, in the place of David E. Moore, whose term of office has expired.

John Shelby, Postmaster at Nashville, Tennessee, vice L. B. Cheatham, whose commission has expired.

William Pennington, of New Jersey, to be Governor of Minesota.

William S. Scott, of Louisiana, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

George M. Dewey, of Flint, Michigan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Genesee, Michigan, in the place of Charles C. Hascall, whose term of office has expired.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Francis M. Gunnell to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, *vice* Alexander Robinson, deceased.

First Assistant Engineer Jesse Gay to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from the 31st of October, 1848, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Faron, Jr.

In the Fortification Bill passed at the late session of Congress there is an appropriation of $15,000 for the repairs of Fort Caswell, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and $5,000 for the repairs of Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Magnanimity of Political Lilliputians.—On the last day of the session of Congress, it was proposed to place in the Speaker's room a bust of the venerated John Quincy Adams, which had been subscribed for by the members, and which could not be put in the room without authority of the House. On the resolution giving this *simple permission*, the yeas and nays were taken, when there were found fourteen objecting to it, viz:

B. L. Clark, Ky.; Howell Cobb, Ga.; A. Johnson, Tenn.; J. A. McClernand, Ill.; J. H. Thomas, Tenn.; J. McQueen, S. C.; H. A. Harralson, Ga.; S. N. Inge, Ala.; J. J. Green, Mo.; G. S. Houston, Ala.; G. N. Jones, Tenn.; J. J. McKay, N. C.; J. W. Thompson; Jacob Thompson, Miss.

We hope that these fourteen are the only men in the nation whose souls are so dwarfed by prejudice and party rancour, that they cannot pass by the grave of an opponent, however great have been his services, without insulting it.

Savannah Republican.

Cholera in New Orleans.—We regret to learn by private advices from New Orleans, that the Cholera is rapidly extending its progress in that city, and that all classes are subject to its attacks. The official report of the Board of Health gave 296 deaths for the week ending the 17th inst., of which 204 were by Cholera. Of the whole number 104 were natives of Ireland.

Charleston Mercury.

The Louisville Democrat, of the 20th inst., says: "We learn from a physician belonging to St. Louis that on Wednesday last there were 27 cases of cholera in that city, and ten deaths."

The Cholera.—The Telegraph brings us sudden and alarming reports of a fresh outbreak of the cholera at some points on the Mississippi river. The steamboat *Bride*, arrived at Louisville, reports thirteen deaths among her passengers; the *Washington*, arrived at Memphis, reports fifteen; and the *Creole* three. The Louisville Journal says that scarcely a steamer arrives at that place from New Orleans that has not cases of cholera on board.

PITTSBURG, March 26, 1849.

Our neighboring city of Alleghany was thrown into a great state of alarm and excitement by the explosion of the boilers of the cotton factory of Messrs. Fife & Brother. The boilers were thrown forty feet, and the roof raised from the building.—Five of the adjacent buildings were destroyed by the explosion. Fife, one of the proprietors of the factory, was killed, and the bodies of five others have been dug from the ruins. Four persons were badly injured by the fall of a chimney, and it is feared that several persons are yet buried in the ruins.

Original.—Some body tells the truth in this way:

"The steed called Lightning (say the Fates)
Is owned in the United States:
'T was Franklin's hand that caught the horse;
'T was harnessed by Professor Morse."

Boston Chronotype.

Significant fact.—The New Orleans Crescent publishes the report of a committee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the number of deaths by Asiatic Cholera which occurred among the Sons of Temperance in that city and the adjoining towns during the recent epidemic. The committee state that there are twelve hundred and forty-three members of the different divisions in New Orleans, Lafayette, Algiers, and Gretna. In these divisions three deaths only occurred, and in some of them not a case of cholera took place. Of those who died, one had been a member but a week, another less than a month, and the third was a watchman who was much exposed. The proportion of deaths in the city was fifteen to every thousand souls, while in the Sons of Temperance the proportion was one in more than each four hundred members.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Slave Question in California.—We have heretofore argued that the application of the Wilmot Proviso, to any bill for organizing a territorial government—admitting that Congress had a right to incorporate it in a bill—was a needless exercise of power, because slavery can never exist there. A letter from Mazatlan, in the New York Commercial, thus settles the point: One word upon the subject of slavery. It would be as easy to introduce it into New York as into California. No action of Congress can decide the question; it is already decided by the impossibility of retaining slaves, and by the pursuits of the inhabitants.

An appalling Shipwreck.—In the news by the Canada, it was mentioned that the barque Floridian, of New York, from Antwerp, was lost, with nearly two hundred passengers. The vessel sailed for New York about the last of February. Her passengers comprised young, respectable German agricultural laborers, with their wives and families, and many grades of mechanics. Amongst the number on board were from fifty to sixty women, and between twenty and thirty children, of different ages. The ship was worked by a crew of nearly twenty, part of whom were Englishmen. She encountered very heavy weather, and struck about 3 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, 7th instant, with tremendous force.

Within a few minutes of the vessel striking, the sea broke into her hull with much impetuosity, blowing up the hatchways, and sweeping many of the poor creatures overboard; while others were drowned in their berths, being unable to rise from the effects of sea sickness. Captain Whitmore, perceiving the inevitable destruction of the ship, gave orders to his men to launch the boats. The first boat broke adrift the moment she was launched, and it is said capsized directly with two men that were in it. The moment the second boat was lowered, the captain jumped into it, with Mrs. Whitmore, (his wife.) This led to a desperate rush towards the craft. Some twenty or thirty poor creatures, men and women, leaped from the quarter-deck of the foundering ship into the boat. The result was, that it was instantly capsized, and the whole party were instantaneously lost. There being now no possible means of escape left for those on board, the crew took to the rigging, to which they lashed themselves, and upwards of a hundred of the emigrants congregated on the quarter-deck. Here they had not been more than an hour before the ship broke in two amidships. The mainmast fell over the side with a fearful crash, and a tremendous sea carried away the whole of the quarter-deck, with the mass of human beings on it. A frightful shriek filled the air, and the next moment the unfortunate creatures were seen struggling in the deep. By great efforts eight or ten were rescued by the men who had secured themselves in the rigging, and, alas! only to meet with a more horrible death. All except four froze to death before rescue came.

FROM MAZATLAN.

The New Orleans Picayune publishes the following letter from a merchant of that city, who was a passenger on board the steamship California from Panama:

MAZATLAN, February 15, 1849.

We have had a longer passage to this place than we anticipated, and from present appearances there is little probability that we will reach San Francisco under fifteen days more. The ship is loaded down with passengers, and we have a variety of disagreeables to encounter. We number in all on board 400 souls—325 passengers and about 75 crew. You will doubtless see in the papers that great complaints will be made. I have only to say there is too much cause.

We find at every place hundreds of people waiting for the steamer in hopes of getting passage for the "El Dorado." The whole coast is crazy, and the California fever rages worse here than elsewhere. The account of the great wealth of this country is confirmed at every step. I anticipate that there will be much excitement, and perhaps something more serious growing out of the fact of so many foreigners going to the place. Gen. Smith signified to those on board the steamer that on their arrival they would not be allowed to go on the public lands. They are generally armed, and I think that some serious work will take place between them and the American population.

We hear that the city of San Francisco is filled, and no place for people to lay their heads; that a portion of the population is of the most desperate character, &c. All this, however, is but hearsay. I think it doubtful if the steamer is enabled to return, as the probability is that the crew will desert.

The Legislature of Massachusetts recently passed an act changing the name of Nathaniel Merrill Leathers to Nathaniel Merrill Warren. It was stated that the petitioner was about to leave the State, and was in haste to get married. His desired helpmate was ready to take him, but would not take his name. The bill for changing the name passed both houses unanimously, and the lady was made happy in her "Warren."

Personal Security.—A lawyer in New York, at the request of a dissatisfied husband, recently drew up a paper for a separation. The price agreed upon was $5, which the husband declared himself unable to pay, but left the woman as security, while he went out to raise the money.—The husband has not since returned, and the lawyer remains in full possession of the *security*, with no chance of its redemption.

Quite Business Like.—We occasionally find in Northern papers obituary notices like the following:

Died, in Bristol, February 20th, of fever, Mr. Wm. D. Allen, aged twenty-nine. Insured in Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for $1000.

Virtue maketh men on the earth famous, in their graves illustrious, in the heavens immortal.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Campbell & McMillan is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment to C. A. McMillan.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
C. A. McMILLAN.

April 2, 1849. 61-3w

☞ C. A. McMILLAN will continue the business at the stand lately occupied by C. & McM., opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

☞ All those indebted to E. GLOVER are requested to come forward and settle before the first of May, as he is in want of money.

April 2, 1849. 61-3w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMER. To such a one steady employment and good wages will be given. Payment weekly.

A. A. McKETHAN.

April 2, 1849. 61tf

Edgeworth
FEMALE SEMINARY,

FOUNDED BY GOV. MOREHEAD, AND CONDUCTED BY THE REV. PROF. MORGAN,

HAS the confidence of the most competent judges, as imparting the highest order of education.

A limited number of Young Ladies, living happily as daughters in the Edgeworth Family, instructed in small classes, by teachers who devote talents, science and skill to accomplish the most for each pupil, has advantages scarcely attainable in private Schools, or in large Institutions. This saving of time—this infallible success is the true economy. The whole expense, besides Music, &c., is $150 a year—$50 in advance. The examination will be on the 8th, 9th and 10th of May, and close with the graduation of the Senior Class. The next year will begin on the 9th of July.

Greensborough, April 1849. 61-6wpd

MARRIED,

In Washington, N. C., on the 22nd ult. by Rev. Mr. White, Col. THOS. D. SMAW to Miss ELIZABETH GRIST.

DIED,

In this town, on the 25th ult., Miss FLORA JANE McDONALD, in the 17th year of her age. The deceased was amiable and beloved by all who knew her. She was kind and obedient to her bereaved parents, who are left to mourn their irreparable loss.—[*Communicated.*

At Gravelly Hill, in Bladen County, on Tuesday night last, after a lingering illness, JOHN D. BEATTY, Esq. aged 50 years. He was a good man and devoted Christian. Few men could be more missed and mourned, in the circle of their acquaintances, than he will be.

In Moore county, on the 28th Jan'y last, Mr. ALEX. McINTOSH, in his 85th year. He was a native of Scotland, firmly attached to the church of his fathers, and nearly half a century was a ruling-elder in the church of Buffalo. That remarkable and constant serenity, gravity, seriousness, and humility, so characteristic of the men of his age, profession and office, made him at once an example and an ornament to society, useful in the church, and respected by all; and when labors, weakness and age had worked out his strength of body, and time had deprived him of the pleasures of sight, he walked by faith, the vision of the kingdom of grace, looking not at the things that are seen and temporal, but at those things which are invisible and eternal. And now that he is gathered to his fathers in a good old age, God will doubtless be his bereaved widow's portion, having already verified, in a good degree, the promise made to his children, one of whom, we trust, has received the mantle of his father, rules in the same congregation in his stead, and another has been recently set apart to the same holy office in a distant church. Verily, "the generation of the upright shall be blessed."—*Com.*

At the residence of her son, Gilbert McRae, in Moore County, on the 13th instant, Mrs. MARY McRAE, a native of Scotland, aged 102 years.

In Union county, Indiana, on 20th January last, Mr. HEZEKIAH CLARK, father of Mr. Isaac W. Clark of this place, aged 86 years. He was a native of Chatham county, N. C. He and his father both served in the Revolution of 1776, and the son maintained his fervid patriotism to the day of his death. He has left offspring to the number of 175; 16 children—78 grand children—62 great grand children. He was a professor of religion for fifty odd years. Charitable and benevolent to all about him, he has gone to reap the reward of his labors.

Near Carver's Creek, Bladen county, on the 22d ult., Miss MARGARET BENSON, in the 18th year of her age.

"Mourner! will not sighing cease,
When thou can'st look above,
And feel that from a world of peace
Thou hast an angel's love?
Trust she is safe where none may fear
Death, pain, or change that wound us here?"

L.

In Nash County, on the 21st ult. of disease of the heart, DAVID OUTLAW, Esq., aged about 60 years.

In Wake county, on the 9th ult., of Paralysis, Mrs. REBECCA UTLEY, widow of Wm. Utley, dec'd, formerly of Chatham county.

In Guilford county, on the 23d February, Mrs. THANKFUL DOAK, widow of the late Col. Wm. Doak, in the 63d year of her age.

At his residence in Duplin county, on the 23d ult., Mr. WM. BONEY, aged 73 years.

In Sampson county, on the 25th ult., Mr. JNO. SIKES, aged 74 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 3.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,		6½ a	7½
Ditto, app'e,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,			20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,		6½ a	7
Bacon,	5½ a 6½	Molasses,		20 a	26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,			5½
Cotton,	6 a 6⅞	Oats,	30 a		
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	65 a	70	
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a	6 00	
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,		1¾ a	2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a	9	
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a	12½	
Flour,	4 a 4½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a	2 00	
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a	60	
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a	2½	
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a	9	
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a	75	
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a		
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a	12½	
Indigo,	1 a 1¾	White Lead,	2 a	2¼	
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			6½ cents.		
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			13 "		

REMARKS.—Cotton 6 to 6⅞. Flour dull, at 4 to 4½. Corn 50 to 55. Oats 30. Bacon 5½ to 6½

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 4 to 6½; market well supplied. Corn 44 to 46. Fayetteville Flour 4 50 to 5 00; stock light. Lard 7½ to 8; stock heavy and sales dull. Lumber—Wide boards 5 00, Scantling 4 00. Timber, Mill, 5 00 to 8 25; sales dull. Turpentine—Yellow dip 2 25, Hard 1 25. Spirits 28 to 29 cts. Tar 1 12½ to 1 15.

At Cheraw, sales of 500 bales Cotton at 5 to 6⅛. In other articles no change. River high.

At New York, Cotton has fallen ¼ since the Steamer arrived. Uplands 6¼ to 8. Flour 5 18 to 6 00—a fall of 6 cents. Corn 52 to 57. Spirits Turpentine 37½ cash.

Cotton at Augusta 5¾ to 7. At Mobile 5¾ to 7. At New Orleans 4¾ to 7¾.

At Charleston, 5¾ to 7¼—a decline of ½ to ¾.—Flour 5¼ to 5¾. N. C. Corn 55.

Total receipts of cotton 2,096,766 bales, against 1,709,362 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 28—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for J F Chambers, Gowan & Marsh, W Turner, J & T Waddell, J McIver, E Penry, C T Haigh & Son, King & Hoge, Lehman & Butner, W T Horne, D Troy, Ray & Pearce, E Fuller.

March 29—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, E W Willkinns, Hall, Sackett & Co, A Johnson & Co, S J Hinsdale, C B Mallett, J Sundy, Hall & Hall, Henrietta Co, G & H McMillan, Mrs S J Hart, P Taylor, E L & J A Pemberton, J Utley, P Montague, J Kyle, H Branson & Son, E J Hale, of this place; and G S McCubbin, G P Godby, C Stuben, Wm Murphy & Co, J Crach, Grist & Lisburger, C Hall, A A Ramsay, G Womack, Jenkins & Roberts, M D & W R Smith, J Smith, of the interior.

March 29—Steamer Rowan, with goods for J Winecoff & Co, Brown & Barnes, A Johnson & Co, M D & W R Smith, H & E J Lilly, N Kendall, H A London, W J Gibner, J H Haughton, W J McConnell, Brown & Elliott, Island Ford Co, Scott & McAdoo, J R & J Sloan, Washington Mining Co, G Womack, A Br

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the undersigned, of the State of North Carolina and county of Stanly, being sufferers by the burning of Montgomery Court House, in order to entitle themselves to the relief afforded by the Hertford act, have, according to the directions of said act, made entries, and now advertise the metes and boundaries of lands which by grants and mesne conveyances, duly executed, became the property of Henry Delamothe, Esq., and which by his last will and testament and a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, now belong to the subscribers. The said lands are all situated in the county of Montgomery, State of North Carolina, in various bodies, and bounded as follows:

200 *acres* on both sides of Uwharry river, at the mouth of Cedar creek, adjoining G. Bruton, Benj. Bell, A. and E. Kron, and Ch. Halton; beginning at the mouth of Big branch, on the No. point; thence as said branch 50 poles to the mouth of a ravine by large projecting rocks; thence as said ravine So. 83° E't, 41 p; thence E't 38 p; thence So. 24° E't 103 p. to a poplar, thence E't 64 p; thence No. 190 p. to Ch. Halton's corner of his Jos. Bell tract; thence W't 127 p; then No. 127 p. across Cedar creek above the mouth; thence So. 25° W't across Uwharry river to a stake on the river bank; thence No. 77° W't 14 p; thence So. 50° W't 18 p; thence So. 85° W't 60 p; thence South 35° West 16 p; thence South 85° West 20 p. to a stake on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to a stake opposite the mouth of the Big branch; thence across the river to the beginning.

250 *acres* East of Uwharry river, on Dutchman's creek, adjoining Benj. Bell, Nancy Bell, Jonathan Bell, and A. & E. Kron; beginning on a post oak, So side of the Fayetteville road where it crosses Dutchman's creek; thence No. 80° E't 167 p; thence So. 10° E't 50 p; thence No. 80° E't 53 p. to a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of creek; thence So 22° E't 40 p; thence No. 80° W't 54 p; thence So. 10° E't 157 p; thence So. 80° W't 110 p. to N. Bell's line; thence No. 100 p; thence No. 80° W't 108 p; thence No. 10° W't 127 p; thence No. 80° E't 28 p. to the beginning.

850 *acres* East of Uwharry, on Dutchman and Cedar creeks, adjoining Benj. Bell, A. & E. Kron, B. Ebbs, and N. Smart; beginning on a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of the creek above Noah's island; thence No. 64° E't 156 p. to a ch. oak; thence No. 24° W't 115 p. to a poplar; thence E't 64 p; thence No. 110 p; thence E't 300 p; thence So. 22° W't 380 p. to an old corner on the top of Scott mountain; thence So. 40° E't 160 p. to a bl. oak, No. of the road; thence So. 80° W't 212 p. to a beech tree on Dutchman's creek; thence No. 64° W't 174 p; thence No 28° W't 150 p; thence No. 22° W't 40 p. across the creek to the beginning.

250 *acres* on Uwharry river, East side, adjoining A. H. Sanders, Jos. Harley, Wm. Morris, Ch. Halton, and Th. L. Cotton; beginning at the mouth of the Great branch, on the upper point, thence up the river 23 p; thence So. 74° E't 120 p; thence E't 102 p. to a white oak, a corner of Jos. Harley's; thence So. 30° E't 34 p; thence So. 9° W't 184 p; thence No. 81° W't 34 p to Wm. Morris's corner on the Haw branch; thence So. 65° W't 98 p; thence So. 23° E't 154 p; thence W't 35 p. to a post oak, Ch. Halton's corner; thence No. 71 p; thence No. 45° W't 135 p. to Halton's other corner post oak; thence No. 23° E't 16 p; thence So. 78° E't 68 p. to Th. L. Cotton's corner beech on the Haw branch; thence No. 12° E't 184 p. to a red oak; thence No. 78° W't 60 p. to a stake on the Great branch; thence So. 26° W't 76 p; thence No. 79° W't 100 p. to a sour-wood; thence No. 29° E't 90 p. to the river; thence with it to the beginning.

350 *acres* E't of Uwharry, on the Haw branch and Cat-tail creek, adjoining Jos. Hurley, Mrs. Davis, and W. Lowry; beginning on a small ash, Jos. Harley's corner, near a spring on the No. side of Buck mountain; thence No. 100 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; thence No. 10° E't 36 p; thence E't 58 p; thence No. 3° E't 16 p; thence E't 24 p; thence So. 20° E't 118 p. to a hickory on the E't side of the Mosley branch; thence No. 70° E't 43 p; thence So. 30° E't 18 p. to a white oak; thence So. 180 p. to a red oak; thence W't 180 p. to Lowry's corner; thence No. 10° W't 132 p. to a red oak; thence So. 80° W't 40 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of the Yadkin, on the waters of McLean's creek of Uwharry, adjoining Jos. Russell, Nelson and Wm. Harris, Wm. Hill, A. and E. Kron, and Jn. Crump; beginning on an ash tree near a branch; thence No. 74° E't 176 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 4° W't to his corner poplar 74 p; thence So. 85° E't 140 p. to his and Wm. Harris's corner; thence So. 35° E't 136 p; thence So. 64° W't 106 p; thence So. 59° W't 18 p; thence No. 85° W't 212 p; thence No. 13° W't 240 p. to the beginning.

150 *acres* East of Pedee river, on Rocky creek, adjoining S. H. Christian, Jn. Malone, R'd Smith, and Wm. Braton; beginning on a stake on Rocky creek, at the point where Mason's old line crosses the same; thence So. 13° E't 170 p. to Mason's old corner; thence So. 77° W't 114 p. to a pine; thence No. 31° W't 68 p. to the head of a branch; thence as said branch to little Rocky creek; thence up the latter to Mason's line; thence with that line to big Rocky; thence as said creek to the beginning.

235 *acres* East of Pedee, on Island creek, adjoining E. Deberry, A. and E. Kron, R. J. Steele, and N. Bell; beginning on a pine on the So. side of Island creek; thence So. 10° W't 120 p; thence No. 73 W't 100 p; thence No. 16° E't 160 p to Steele's line; thence with said line So. 74° E't 36 p. to his corner; thence with his other line No. 16° E't 155 p. to his other corner; thence to and with N. Bell's line No. 160 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; thence So. 10° E't 40 p; thence No. 82° E't 60 p; thence No. 22° W't 350 p. to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the waters of Denson's fork of Little river, adjoining Wm. Hurley; beginning on a forked poplar, East of a small branch; thence So. 15° W't 179 p; thence No. 75° W't 90 p; thence No. 15° E't 179 p; thence So. 75° E't 90 p. to the beginning.

2435 *acres* in the fork of the Yadkin and Uwharry rivers, adjoining Wm. Hill, R'd. Bell, N. Harris, Jn. Crump, A. and E. Kron, and Wm. Kirk; beginning at the mouth of Uwharry on the No. point; thence as the said river to a white oak on the river bank, under a high bluff, above a notable solitary rock in the middle of the river; thence over the bluff No. 60° W't 70 p. to a pine; thence No. 20 p; thence So. 64° W't 100 p. to a dogwood; thence So. 80° W't 100 p; thence No. 20° E't 120 p; thence No. 45° E't 164 p. to a pine on the top of a mountain; thence No. 296 p. to a white oak; thence W't 100 p. to a stake near the Harris path; thence No. 220 p; thence No. 85° W't 20 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 184 p. to his corner; thence No. 61° W't 140 p. to his other corner; thence No. 16° E't 127 p. to his corner maple; thence No. 85° W't 32 p; thence No. 13 W't 30 p; thence W't 240 p; thence So. 140 p. to a red oak by a white oak near a road; thence W't 200 p. to a Spanish oak; thence So. 92 p. to Crump's corner; thence So. 41 E't 90 p. to his corner post oak; thence So. 55 W't 52 p; thence So. 65 W't 20 p; thence So. 220 p to Wm. Kirk's corner; thence So. 80 E't 400 p. to his corner hickory; thence So. 250 p. to his corner red oak; thence E't 23 p. to the mouth of Duch-John, So. point; thence down the various courses of the Yadkin to the beg.

800 *acres* on the East of Pedee, adjoining Ch. Bell, R. J. Steele, A. and E. Kron, Jn. Tillman, and G. Bruton; beginning at the mouth of Island creek on the No. point; thence No. 83 E't 167 p; thence So. 7 E't 127 p; thence So. 83 W't 27 p; thence So. 16 W't 193 p. with Steele's line; thence So. 74 E't 210 p. to and beyond one of his corners; thence So. 16 W't 220 p; thence No. 74 W't 44 p; thence So. 28 W't 82 p; thence No. 55 W't 204 p. to the Lawrenceville road; thence No. with the road to G. Bruton's corner on the W't side of the road; thence No. 45 W't 196 p. with his line to a poplar near a branch; thence down the branch to a sweet gum; thence No. 15 W't 16 p. to a sycamore on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to the lower point of the island at the mouth of the creek; thence along the West of said island its whole extent to the upper point; thence down the East side across the thoroughfare to the beginning.

126 *acres* on Barnes' creek, adjoining Wm. Strider, Lue Sanders, and Jn. Hudson; beginning on a pine, Jn. Hudson's corner; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 130 p; thence W't to and with Lue Sanders' line, 104 p. to the creek at the point where Jn. Hudson's line reaches the same; thence up the creek to the Big branch; thence up the Big branch to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the head of Dumas and Barnes' creeks; beginning on 2 large rocks, one marked C, 40 p. above a meadow; thence So. 179 p. to a red oak by 2 pines; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 179 p; thence W't 90 p. to the beginning.

ADELAIDE & ELIZABETH KRON,
By their Guardian, F. J. Kron.
This 20th day of March, 1849. 59-3mpd

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides legal and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Screws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

14 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Sairings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Magerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.
Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Lains and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.
October 9, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP
Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

LIME! LIME!!

150 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.
Jan. 20, 1849. 41-tf

NOTICE.

THE PATENT NETTING LOOM, invented by Mr. John McMullen, of Baltimore, Md., is now in full and successful operation, and is producing a most beautiful article of Netting, suitable for fishing nets, seines, fly nets for horses, &c., which can be supplied to dealers or consumers of the article, at a price far below that of a similar article produced by hand, and is in every respect decidedly superior. Uniformity in the meshes, perfect knots, and almost entire freedom from knots in the twine, adds very much to the beauty and perfection of the work of this machine.

Fishermen, dealers in seines and seine twine, and manufacturers of fly nets, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of this article, at No. 714 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

WM. E. HOOPER.
Jan'y 15, 1849. 51-13w

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to
B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 50tf

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR.

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.
December 25. 25-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster.

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1832, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1848. 31-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.
Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap. Apply to
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

T. F. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.
Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
59 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.
JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *shall* be as well served, both as to *expedition* and *price*, as by any other line of Boats on the River. Bills of Lading should be filled up, "deliverable at the Merchants' Steamboat Co's Wharf, Wilmington," which will save wharfage to shippers.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,
North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.
Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1y

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.
EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains; 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.
Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

100,000 ACRE VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 16th instant, my negro man JERRY, aged about 25 years, rather dark color, weighs about 180, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; is left handed; no marks. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or in any Jail so that I get him again.
HENRY M. DAWSON
Hawley's Store, Sampson Co., Jan. 30. 52

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.
October 9.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black span Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk